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KYODO REPORTS DPRK SEIZURE OF JAPANESE FISHING BOATS

OW131257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Kobe, July 13, KYODO -- A North Korean patrol boat Tuesday seized two Japanese fishing boats in the sea of Japan while they were catching squid, Maritime Safety Agency officials reported. Detained were the 84-ton Seiho Maru with five crew aboard and the 58-ton No. 6 Kamakichi Maru with six men on board.

The first ship was ordered to stop about 400 kilometers north of Iki Island in Shimane Prefecture around 11:40 a.m., and the second around 2:30 p.m. There has been no wireless contact with them since. The two ships left a Japanese port on July 11 and were scheduled to conduct fishing operations until July 20.

This is the first time that Japanese fishing boats have been detained by North Korea since a private fishery agreement between the two nations expired at the end of June. Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

Third Boat Seized

OW140955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Kitakyushu, July 14, KYODO -- Another Japanese fishing boat was seized by North Korea while operating in the sea of Japan Tuesday, Maritime Safety Agency officials reported Wednesday.

Seized at sea about 420 kilometers north of Iki Island in Shimane Prefecture around 8:10 a.m. was the 56-ton squid catching boat "Junyoshi Maru" with seven crewmen aboard.

Two Japanese and one South Korean fishing boats were detained by North Korean authorities Tuesday.

The "Junyoshi Maru" was the third Japanese fishing boat seized by North Korea since a private fishery agreement between Japan and North Korea expired at the end of June.

The officials said the "Junyoshi Maru" left the western Japan port of Hagi Sunday.

Japanese ships of less than 200 tons had been allowed to operate within the 200-mile North Korean economic zone until the end of June under the fishery agreement. The "Junyoshi Maru" was carrying a Soviet-issued fishing permit, the officials said.

ABE: BUSINESS-STIMULATING PACKAGE NEEDED

OW140856 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., July 14, KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, Wednesday stressed the need of an additional business-stimulating package, warning that Japan's inflation-adjusted economic growth could slow down "to the order of 2 percent" this fiscal year.

In a speech before a gathering of industrialists and bankers, he expressed concern over the immediate future of the economy, saying: "It (economy) could find itself in a state of suffocation, unless something is done very soon."

Noting that many private economists were forecasting this fiscal year's real GNP growth rate at a level far below the officially predicted 5.2 percent, Abe blamed the bleak outlook on slow investment by smaller businesses, a slump in housing starts and sluggish exports.

He said he favored introduction of investment tax credits for smaller businesses, because "any significant cut in interest rates on loans" to them will be impracticable. Abe also said MITI wants to see a less rigid application of the antimonopoly law by the Fair Trade Commission. The law, primarily aimed at ensuring free competition, does not fit in the era of slow economic growth, he said.

LDP DRAFT RECOMMENDATION URGES DEFENSE REVIEW

OW140453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 14, KYODO -- A draft recommendation calling for the government to review its present policy of holding defense spending to less than 1 percent of the gross national product was decided Wednesday by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

A meeting of the party's Security Affairs Research Council, National Defense Committee and the special committee on base countermeasures, decided it could not be helped if defense spending exceeds 1 percent of the GNP in the future. It also decided the government should make a study of a new national defense program outline after decision is made on the Defense Agency's new mid-term defense program outline covering the five year period from fiscal 1983. In addition, the meeting decided that a law should be enacted to enable self-defense forces to undertake their duties effectively and smoothly in an emergency.

The recommendation covering these points will be submitted to the party's Policy Affairs Research Council on July 15. It is expected to be formally presented to the government after it is adopted as a party recommendation by the LDP Executive Council on July 16 or 20.

FIGURES ON CAPITAL FLOW TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW090838 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- Total flow of official and private capital from Japan to developing countries amounted to \$12,230 million last year, compared to \$6,766 million in 1980, according to statistics made available Friday by the Foreign Ministry. The figure represented an increase of about 80 percent from the previous year, mainly because of a boost by three times in private flows while official development assistance (ODA) declined slightly. According to statistics on fund flows into developing countries in calendar 1981, ODA amount decreased to \$3.2 billion from \$3.3 billion in 1980, or down 4.1 percent. It was 0.28 percent of the gross national product (GNP), against 0.32 percent in the previous year.

By item of ODA, bilateral grant aid and government loans increased from \$1.96 billion in 1980 to \$2.26 billion in 1981, but multilateral aid through international fund organizations such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank declined to \$3.17 billion (\$3.30 billion in 1980). Ratio of grant aid to total ODA was 43.4 percent compared to 40.0 percent in 1980, the statistics showed. The average ratio of member nations of the Development Aid Committee (DAC) was around 74.6 percent.

As for other official flows, comprising export credits and financing provided by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, they increased to \$3.02 billion from the previous year's \$1.48 billion. Direct investment and financing by private institutions (private flows) totaled \$6.01 billion, against \$1.96 billion in 1980.

Japan provided more than 70 percent of its ODA to Asian nations -- 35 percent to the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Indonesia headed the list of nations receiving Japanese ODA with \$299.8 million, followed by South Korea, Thailand, the Philippines and Bangladesh.

KIM IL-SONG AUTUMN VISIT TO BEIJING REPORTED

OW131431 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 13 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song will visit China in autumn this year, possibly in September, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday. China's Foreign Ministry did not immediately confirm Kim's visit -- the first in seven years.

The sources said since there are no issues pending between China and North Korea, Kim's visit is likely aimed simply at furthering friendly relations between the two nations. They said Kim's trip is to repay visits in May 1978 by then Chinese Party Chairman Hua Guofeng and in September 1978 by party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

North Korea has been leaning increasingly toward China and there have been frequent exchange of visits by ranking officials of the the two nations.

BURMESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

SK131549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA) -- The government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by His Excellency Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing left here on July 13 by plane after paying a goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The delegation was farewelled at the airport by Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and arts; and Cha Sung-su, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee.

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH ARMY LEADERS

SK132227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on July 13 between the military delegation of our country and the government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yi Tong-ho, and other generals and officers of the KPA and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Mashcke, army commander of the Zambian Armed Forces. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS LIBYAN DIPLOMAT

SK140339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u on July 13 met and had a talk with Abd al-Majid Kashkusha, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to our country, when the latter paid him a courtesy call.

PLO ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL CALL ON DEFENSE MINISTER

SK140340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u on July 13 met and had a talk with Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

SK132222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on July 13 met and had a talk with Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Cuban ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion was Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES THAI THEATRICAL GROUP

SK140345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on July 13 met and had a friendly talk with the leading members and principal actors and actresses of the National Art Troupe of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Tavessak Senanarong, deputy general director of the Department of Fine Arts.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Chang-son, Chang Chol, Cho Kyu-il, Kim Chong-hwan and others.

Views Performance

SK140446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA) -- The National Art Troupe of the Kingdom of Thailand gave a performance for guests of honour at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of July 13.

Invited there were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Chang-son, Chang Chol, Cho Kyu-il, Kim Chong-hwan and other personages concerned. Working people and artists in the city also saw the performance.

The Thai artists raised the curtain with the song and dance "Thailand-Korea Friendship" and won the acclamation of the audience by putting on stage a colorful program of national dances.

After the performance, the artists appeared on the stage with a slogan reading "Long live Thailand-Korea friendship!" The cadres of our country mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers in congratulation of their successful performance.

HO TAM HEADS DELEGATION TO NONALIGNED MEETING

SK131558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam left here today by plane to attend an extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; and Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

It was also seen off by Bulgarian Ambassador Khristo Kelchev, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Syrian Embassy Anwar Wabbi and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS YI POM-SOK U.S., JAPAN TRIP

SK110106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 10 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 11 July commentary: "Nation-Selling Trip by the Puppet"]

[Text] Puppet Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok toured the United States and Japan from late June to mid-July. His visits to the United States and Japan were hurriedly made at a time when even the U.S. mass media carried articles that the South Korean political situation is unstable and the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship would not last long.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, driven into a corner at home and abroad due to the large-scale loan scandal caused by the puppets' ruling circles and an economic crisis caused by stagnant production, staged cabinet reshuffles several times and appointed Yi Pom-sok puppet foreign minister. It hurriedly sent him to the United States and Japan in an attempt to overcome its crisis with the support of the U.S. and Japanese masters.

However, Yi Pom-sok was given a cold reception in the United States. He could not meet any officials holding a responsible position. He had talks only with the vice president, deputy secretaries and the acting secretary of state. The United States, suffering from internal troubles, including a reshuffle of the secretary of state, could hardly deal with the puppets' issues. Yi could not convey Chon Tu-hwan's personal letter to Reagan since Reagan did not meet him.

Despite the fact that he went to the United States at the invitation of the secretary of state, he could not meet Schultz. He only met Haig, who was dismissed, and begged for the protection of South Korea in accord with existing commitments.

When he met the deputy U.S. defense secretary, he implored him to increase military aid and supply more weapons, thus exposing South Korea as a U.S. colony maintained by U.S. assistance and weapons and the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a puppet group maintained by U.S. patronage. The puppet foreign minister, after begging for the U.S. master's care by upholding the master as the savior, visited Japan and requested talks with Japanese ruling circles. He begged for a large amount of economic aid from them and made an ugly scene by holding meetings with former Japanese prime ministers and other people to solicit their support.

The fact that the South Korean military fascist elements are asking for scores of billions of dollars in loans for the next 5 years is designed to strengthen anticommunist confrontation and war preparations against us, restore the ruined South Korean economy and pursue security by use of power.

The puppets made treacherous remarks to the effect that South Korea is a stronghold for the defense of Japan and that Japan and South Korea are the same territory in order to justify their request. The puppets are a treacherous group which is shamelessly attempting to maintain power and not hesitant in selling the nation and people. The puppet foreign minister's visit to the United States and Japan to beg for help once again showed the pitiful nature of the puppets who assume that to rely on outside forces is the only way to survive and who cannot live even a moment without the protection of the U.S. and Japanese masters. This also shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique, terrified and frightened by the trend of the times developing against the imperialists and their lackeys, is attempting to survive by clinging more tightly to the sleeves of the U.S. and Japanese masters.

However, such maneuvers by the puppets will only show their filthy nature as colonial stooges and arouse the curse and denunciation of people at home and abroad. The South Korean puppets met the U.S. and Japanese masters to ask them to increase their aid. However, nothing fruitful was gained by this trip. Foreign news reports say the visits to the United States and Japan by the puppet foreign minister bore no fruit.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should act with discretion, realize that relying on outside forces cannot be a measure for survival, and should immediately resign from power in accord with the demand of the South Korean people, before it suffers the miserable fate of its predecessors. Acts of outside aggressors attempting to accomplish something by instigating Chon Tu-hwan, abandoned by the South Korean people, will bring no good consequences. The U.S. imperialists should abandon their reckless maneuvers to achieve their aggressive ambition against Korea by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan clique and encouraging it to conspire with the Japanese reactionaries. They should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all U.S. forces and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries should stop recklessly acting to attain their ambition for aggression in Korea by taking advantage of support for the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which is rejected by the people. They should not instigate the South Korean puppets to fascism and division. They should stop blocking the peaceful reunification of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES SEOUL'S JAPANESE MILITARY TIES

SK140306 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 13 Jul 82

[14 July NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Dangerous Plot"]

[Text] According to a report, the South Korean puppet army Chief of Staff Hwang Yong-si, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commander of the Marine Corps will visit Japan from 12 July until the end of July. The same report said that they will discuss matters of military cooperation with officials concerned of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and inspect Japanese self-defense units.

These puppet bosses' respective planned visits to Japan in a period of about 10 days is unprecedented and ill-boding. The planned visit by these puppet military bosses to Japan is a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea to strengthen the military collusion between the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and the Japanese reactionaries and to hold on more firmly to South Korea as a colony and military base. The planned visit of Hwang Yong-si to Japan was decided in accordance with the U.S. demand and plans. This can be proved by the fact that Hwang Yong-si's itinerary in Japan was mapped out while he was visiting the United States under instructions of his boss.

Hindering the reunification of Korea and mobilizing and utilizing Japan's experience of colonial rule and its economic and military potentials are consistent policies of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists opened a road for Japan's reinvasion to South Korea by fabricating the South Korea-Japan agreement and have accelerated political and economic collusion between South Korea and Japan. Military collusion between them has increased through exchanges of military personnel and intelligence, the establishment of plans for [word indistinct], supply and joint operations in case of an emergency and plans to send the bosses of the puppet army to Japan and see to it that they frame a new plot with the Japanese reactionaries. This fact cannot be separated from the present crisis created in South Korea.

The rapidly increasing anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea following the great genocide in Kwangju and the burning desire for national reunification and national sovereignty mounting among the South Korean people have dealt great blow to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. With the revelation of the large-scale curb loan scandal exposing the corruption of the puppet regime, the foundation of the Chon Tu-hwan ring is shaking. Prevailing public opinion, even among U.S. political circles, is that the Chon Ty-hwan regime will not last long. The U.S. imperialists' active acceleration of military collusion between South Korea and the Japanese reactionaries under the signboard of South Korea-Japan cooperation is intended to solve this crisis created in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have tried to mislead public opinion with the hackneyed slogan of "communist aggression" and thereby justify their schemes of aggression. The puppet foreign minister who visited Japan on his way back from his recent trip to the United States begged the (U.S.) and Japanese bosses for an increase in aid, clamoring that if South Korea is communized Japan, too, will not be safe. This is also part of such schemes. This is needless to say in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' scenario to accelerate military buildup and militarization of economy in South Korea by making Japan provide more military and economic aid to the puppets.

The collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, which is being accelerated under the backstage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, is a dangerous act which reduces South Korea to a double colony of the aggression forces of the United States and Japan. It is also a dangerous act that disturbs peace in Korea and heightens tension there.

We will never tolerate the schemes of the U.S. imperialists to frame a new plot against our people through which the treacherous clique and the Japanese reactionaries sneak into South Korea and stretch out the claws of reinvasion with the support of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries should renounce this reckless plot and take the hands of aggression and intervention off South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous act of trying to strengthen collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, while following the U.S. imperialists and acting as their stooge, will never bring any good result to the puppets. This is well proved by the disgraceful doom of the successive puppets who followed the U.S. and Japanese bosses, resorting to flunkeyism and treachery. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should draw a due lesson from history and should act discreetly.

VRPR: STUDENTS 'FEEL GOOD' ABOUT EMBASSY FIRE

SK112248 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Jul 82

["Campus News" from the feature program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] The 3 July fire at the U.S. Embassy has become a topic of conversation among youths and students throughout the nation.

Pak, a senior in the Sociology Department of Seoul National University, said: Now that a fire has broken out in the U.S. Embassy, burning part of the inside of the building, I feel good.

Although the authorities say the fire was caused by faulty wiring, rumors circulating in town have it that this was not the case. Whatever the reason, it is extremely delightful that the U.S. Embassy, the organization executing U.S. colonial rule, was burned. Our masses will see to it that the citadel of U.S. colonial rule is completely burned some day, just as we set fire to the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju and Pusan. Americans should clearly understand that the Korean people are very much alive, not dead, and that they will not remain slaves under colonial rule.

Kim, a junior at [name indistinct] College, noting that he is unable to control his excitement, said: It was not by accident that a fire broke out in the U.S. Embassy. It must be an act of some patriots because for a long time there has been a rumor of setting fire to the U.S. Embassy. Although this time it was only a fire, I am convinced that some day the entire U.S. Embassy will be blown up without leaving a trace. Now our students and masses are harboring a grudge against the United States. Unless the Americans go away on their own, they will never escape our people's punishment. Leaving our country and taking along its troops of aggression and weapons of mass destruction will serve the United States best.

CPRF DENOUNCES VERDICTS IN ARSON TRIAL, OTHERS

SK091045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued Information No. 224 on July 8, denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for its brutal suppression of patriotic youths.

The information points out that at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on July 5 the South Korean military fascist clique passed 5 years and 6 months in prison upon Chong Sun-chol prosecuted as a "principal offender" in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju and one year and 6 months in prison upon Pak Kye-tong charged with leading the struggle of Koryo University students for democracy early in 1980 and a prison term of one year respectively upon a bank clerk and a religionist who had offered shelter to these youths.

It says: It is a criminal act as unpardonable as treachery trampling underfoot patriotism and fascism stifling democracy to suppress and impose unjustifiable prison terms upon students and people who turned out for independence, democracy, justice and patriotism.

In imposing harsh penalties upon participants in the anti-U.S. struggle and the campus struggle for democracy two years ago the South Korean fascist rulers seek to stamp out the sharply mounting fighting spirit of the South Korean people for independence against U.S. imperialism and win the favour of their U.S. imperialist master and prolong their remaining days under his "patronage."

No matter how wild the fascist dictators may run, they will be unable to put down the raging flames of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence spreading all over South Korea from Kwangju, Pusan and Seoul.

YI KYU-KWANG DENIES ROLE IN LOAN SCANDAL

SK141028 Seoul YONHAP in English 0949 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 14 (YONHAP) -- Yi Kyu-kwang, an uncle of President Chon Tu-hwan's wife, Wednesday flatly denied any involvement in Korea's multi-million dollar curb loan market scandal which was allegedly masterminded by his sister-in-law Chang Yong-cha and her husband Yi Chol-hui.

In the third session of the trial at the Seoul District Criminal Court, Yi testified that he had never been asked for nor granted favors to help the couple's plan to set up a Korea-Arab Joint Venture Bank.

Yi, 57, former president of the state-run Mining Promotion Corp., admitted that he had received 100 million won from Chang in both February and March this year, but contended that the money was given to him to finance the marriage of his second son.

Yi is among the 32 defendants indicted for involvement in Korea's largest ever financial scandal. He is charged with accepting 100 million won in bribes from Chang for influence peddling. (one U.S. dollar is worth 740 won.)

Chang and her husband, the former deputy chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, allegedly cashed nearly one billion dollars in promissory notes that they had pledged to hold as collateral, forcing one local firm into bankruptcy and bringing the Korean stock market to a near standstill.

Replying to the prosecution's questioning, Yi said that he had not exercised his influence to sway government and bank officials on behalf of the couple, and had not been in a position to do so. Yi said he avoided Chang and exercised prudence in all his affairs to avoid misunderstanding.

Three other defendants, minor figures in the case, also testified during the day and admitted to their roles in the case for the most part. Kwak Kyong-pae, 35, a bill dealer, said he had given discounts worth 13.3 billion won on bills to Chang. Two other bill dealers, Kim Chong-mu, 45, and Chon Yong-cha, 36, also admitted discounting Chang's bills at her request, but the amounts differed from the prosecution's charges. They were indicted for violation of short-term financial laws.

MAJOR PARTIES URGE DELAY IN NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK140054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The major political parties have urged the government to postpone the implementation of its measures taken on July 3 to bring curb loans into the open and to make it compulsory to use real names in all financial transactions.

This stand of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the second minority Korea National Party (KNP) is sure to give rise to sharp disputes in the course of the house legislation to back the measures during the regular session in September. The government plan is scheduled to be put into effect on July 1 next year.

The lawmakers on the Finance Committee of the DJP argued yesterday that the steps would shock the national economy greatly and they were drafted too hastily without sufficient prior examination.

The KNP has formally come up with a demand that the government delay the implementation of the program for about five years until the proper circumstances have matured. The DJP lawmakers recommended that the government put the scheme into practice for financial transactions under the real names on a gradual basis.

In a meeting with Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik, the financial experts of the party requested the government to hammer out concrete supplementary steps in order not to bombard the economy abruptly. Minister Kang briefed the DJP members during the meeting on the background and the details of the government measures.

After the meeting, the DJP lawmakers decided to work out their own comprehensive alternatives to the government program. They pointed out that the administration's successive economic measures might possibly cause people to distrust the government.

The KNP claimed that the basic premise of the July 3 measures was distorted, containing serious problems such as legal errors and defects.

Also calling for diverse complementary measures is the first minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) which claimed that they contradicted the previous series of economic actions, including the economic invigorative ideas announced on June 28. "The government should make efforts to create a climate first to enable the people to engage in economic activity with confidence. For this, the administration is required to adopt consistent policies," the party argued.

PRIME MINISTER, JAPANESE ENVOY DISCUSS LOAN ISSUE

SK140024 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Japanese Amb. Toshikazu Maeda said yesterday he believes the "Korea-Japan economic cooperation issue" will be solved following more working-level negotiations since the two countries share the view over the necessity for an early conclusion. The Japanese envoy said this when he called on acting Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop at the capitol.

A Korean source said Maeda did not give a direct answer when asked by Kim whether the loan issue could be settled by September when lawmakers of the two countries are scheduled to hold a joint meeting.

The acting premier and the Japanese ambassador promised to render their best efforts for an early conclusion of the long-pending issue, according to the source.

PAPER NOTES POSITIVE ROK IMAGE IN U.S. ESSAYS

SK131445 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Eyes of the United States on Korea"]

[Excerpts] As the year marking the centennial of establishment of Korean-U.S. diplomatic relations sets in, many evaluations of past relations between the two countries and prospects of the future are being published in the United States in the form of treatises and essays.

We regard it as fortunate that the majority of the people are affirmatively evaluating the growth of the Republic of Korea's national strength and its political stability. The major leaders of the U.S. Government and Congress and other establishments including major universities are highly evaluating the steady development of the Fifth Republic toward the realization of a democratic welfare state even amid difficulties at home and abroad. They also show an affirmative reaction to the Fifth Republic's capability of self-renovation.

They are attentively watching the fact that our government is striving to gain "new flesh" after courageously operating on its "weakness" so that the image of the "clean government" can become rooted.

They not only favorably evaluate Korea's internal development, but also emphasize that they should attach more importance to relations between Korea and the United States as the extension of Korea's national strength is in the national interest of the United States. Pointing out that Korea's modernized army is an important support for implementing U.S. policy in Northeast Asia and that Korea is a major trade partner, they consider that developing relations more closely with Korea, a newly developing industrial state, corresponds to the national interest of the United States.

To this end, they stress that Korea's political and social stability should not be disturbed. They also think that the Fifth Republic, which set sail for a new port after resolving great disorder and rapid changes since the 26 October incident, should continue steady development without suffering "internal trials," noting that this corresponds not only to the benefit of the Korean people but also to the national interest of the United States.

We consider such analysis sound and ideal. The Fifth Republic has eliminated various remnants of the old system by undergoing great pains. It has barely normalized our economy, which was falling in a bottomless mire after the 26 October incident. It has achieved national consent to advance to a democratic welfare state and inspired the people's desire to achieve the democratic welfare state. Thus, the Fifth Republic is serving the cause of hope and expectation of the majority of the people.

The Fifth Republic cherishes the ideas of democracy, welfare and justice. President Chon Tu-hwan will make all efforts to attain this national goal under any trial and arduous situation. At the same time, the Fifth Republic will fulfill its duty as a sound member of international society by firmly maintaining relations with our friendly nations. We will promote Korean-U.S. relations based on mutual respect of national interests and deep understanding.

We are pleased with the fact that our mutual understanding has been expanded through various treatises and essays, as stated in the introduction of this article.

KENYA'S ENVOY TO ROK HAILS CHON'S AFRICAN VISIT

SK140048 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 14 (YONHAP) -- Kenya's Ambassador to South Korea Kefa Onyoni has expressed the hope that South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to his country Aug. 17-19 will enhance cordial relations between the two countries.

"The Kenyan Government attaches significance to the president's African trip and expects it to cement friendly relations," the envoy told YONHAP in an interview here. The ambassador, concurrently serving as Kenya's ambassador to Japan, also said Chon's African visit was an important diplomatic feat for South Korea because it would provide an opportunity to discuss global issues with Third World leaders in the region.

Onyoni noted that "it is rare for an Asian leader to visit African nations." The diplomat expressed the hope for expanded economic cooperation between the two countries, which he said would be facilitated by frequent exchanges of information and trade missions.

"Our country has much to learn from South Korea, which has emerged as a new industrialized nation, and we welcome Seoul's participation in economic development in Kenya, especially in the field of commodity manufacturing and marketing," he said. Onyoni maintained that the two countries could find common ground to create a new international economic order.

Touching on Chon's overtures for Korean unification, the 46-year-old envoy regarded the peaceful unification formulas as "acceptable," adding that South Korea's repeated proposals to resume inter-Korean dialogue has brought wide respect to the Seoul government from the international community. "I believe peaceful means would be the most appropriate way to solve the problem on the Korean Peninsula," he said.

Onyoni said he was well informed of South Korea's New Community (saemaul) Movement, praising the rural development campaign as "good philosophy to motivate the populace in rural areas." Stressing that agriculture is a major industry in his country, Onyoni indicated that South Korea could help Kenya increase grain production through technological assistance, which is one of the top priorities for the African nation.

Asked about the prospects for South Korea's relationship with nonaligned nations, including Kenya, he said that Korea and Kenya enjoy good working relations in pursuit of common ideals and principles, and the prospects for continued cooperation in the international community are good.

He made it clear that his country will not pursue a policy that favors either Seoul or Pyongyang, and said his country will cultivate the friendship of all countries willing to reciprocate on a basis of equality and respect for national sovereignty. Kenya currently exchanges ambassadors only with Seoul. Kenya and North Korea established diplomatic relations in 1975 but the two countries have not exchanged missions.

FORMATION OF KOREA SOCIALIST PARTY DISCONTINUED

SK140433 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] On 13 July Kim Chol, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for founding the Korea Socialist Party, in a statement said that he would discontinue preparations for founding the Korea Socialist Party because it is practically impossible to found a democratic socialist party in a legal manner.

Chairman Kim said: There is no change in our conviction that national harmony, prosperity and reunification can be achieved only through the democratic socialist line. We will continue to strive toward democratization, uniting with other democratic forces until conditions required for the activities of a democratic socialist have become mature through the development of politics.

The Korea Socialist Party registered its founding Preparatory Committee with the Central Election Management Committee last March. Since then, it has worked for its founding preparations.

MILITARY PARADE MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW140225 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1717 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 13 (MONTSAME) -- A military parade and a demonstration of the working people were held on the Sukhe Bator Square (the central square of the Mongolian capital) to commemorate the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The participants of the demonstration warmly greeted Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R., J. Batmonh, chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, and other party and government leaders.

These days the national sport festival "Naadam" took place at the central stadium. The programme of the festival includes national sports such as national wrestling, archery and horse-race, and also competitions on other international sports.

MPR LEADERS REPLY TO BREZHNEV CONGRATULATIONS

OW140219 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 13 (MONTSAME) -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a message of reply to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The message expresses warm gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The MPRP and Mongolian Government will make their best to strengthen Mongolian-Soviet fraternal relations, promote the process of rapprochement and consolidation of the peoples of the two countries in the interests of unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community and in the name of the great cause of socialism and communism, the message stresses.

MPR-BULGARIA COOPERATION COMMISSION HOLDS SESSIONS

OW100502 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 July (MONTSAME) -- The 16th regular session of the intergovernmental Mongolian-Bulgarian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has been concluded in Ulaanbaatar. Participants to the session have signed a protocol which envisages furthering of the two countries' cooperation in geology and mining industry, expansion of trade and deepening of ties in the sphere of science and technology.

BRIEFS

HALF-YEAR PRODUCTION TARGETS -- According to the report of the MPR Central Statistical Board on the results of the first half of 1982, the production targets for this period are fulfilled on all basic indices. 9.4 million head of youngstock, that is, by almost one-third of a million more than in the analogical period of the previous year, have been reared by July 7. The state has built 648 new cattle watering points. As compared to the same period of last year, the volume of industrial output has increased by more than 14 percent and the productivity of labour by 5.5 percent. Some 143 economic units have been commissioned in the first half of the year. The retail trade turnover has grown by 5 percent and by 7.4 percent has increased the volume of everyday services to the population. Over 20 thousand specialists have graduated from the country's higher, technical and vocational educational institutions. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1703 GMT 8 Jul 82 OW]

PHNOM PENH MEETING SUPPORTS INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK111029 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 10 July carries a 105-minute report with recorded portions on a meeting held on the morning of 12 July at the Bassac Riverfront theater hall in Phnom Penh to welcome the declaration of the sixth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July.

After describing the scene inside and outside the hall, the announcer says among those present in the Presidium are: "Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and acting minister of agriculture; female Comrade Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council."

Following the playing of the national anthem, the announcer presents the recorded 65-minute speech by Comrade Hun Sen, another speech by a representative of the KPRAF and a petition of the meeting read by Comrade Min Khin, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council. Both the KPRAF representative's speech and the petition welcome the declaration of the sixth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers.

In conclusion, the announcer says the meeting ends with the playing of the international anthem.

Hun Sen Speech

SK130700 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Speech by Foreign Minister Hun Sen at 10 July Phnom Penh mass meeting at Bassac Riverfront theater hall -- recorded]

[Text] First of all, allow me to convey on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers of the PRK their warmest and deepest feelings and respects to all the venerable bonzes, Presidium members and compatriots present at this meeting. [applause]

Today, I am very happy, for over the past few days, I was assigned by the Political Bureau Council of State and Council of Ministers to attend the sixth foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries, taking along with me the good will proposals of the PRK on its relations with the Kingdom of Thailand. [applause] During the conference, my colleagues Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRVI, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the LPDR, and I, representing the PRK, examined the situation in Southeast Asia, as well as other questions which have arisen during the first 6 months of the year. At the same time, I would like to brief the participants of this as well as the rest of our people throughout the country on all topics, particularly the principal issues raised during this conference.

First of all, before informing you about our good will proposals, I would like to talk about the situation in Southeast Asia, which was correctly assessed by the three countries' foreign ministers. This briefing is intended to portray the struggle which has been going on for the past 3 years between two opposing lines; namely, the line of reconciliation, peace and cooperation pursued by the three Indochinese countries and the line of provoking tension practiced by the reactionary Beijing circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces in Southeast Asia.

According to the appraisal by the latest foreign ministers conference, we have observed that although the situation in Southeast Asia is tense because of the policy of interference, aggression and provocation pursued by the Chinese expansionist circles which collude with U.S. imperialism and pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, putting pressure on Vietnam and Laos and sabotaging the rebirth of the PRK, they have not been able to reverse the Indochinese revolution, particularly the Kampuchean revolution: [applause]

If we take a close look at the designs of the Chinese expansionists regarding the Indochinese revolution, the Kampuchean revolution in particular, we will clearly see that this situation is very tense and explosive. The situation is so volatile that a fierce war might take place at any time.

Beijing's current strategy is different from that of the United States, which committed aggression against us from 1970 to 1975. When the United States committed aggression against us, it walked in front with the ASEAN countries in its wake. Therefore, at that time the world did not err, for the ugly features of the United States, which committed aggression against Kampuchea and the two other Indochinese countries -- Vietnam and Laos -- were laid bare for all to see. Beijing's present strategy, however, is somewhat different: Beijing is opposing the Indochinese countries by pushing ASEAN to the frontline of opposition while China is in the rear. Therefore, for some time they have managed to mislead world public opinion, as well as ASEAN, to serve Beijing's maneuvers in undermining the rebirth of Kampuchea as well as that of the other two Indochinese states. The enemies have resorted to every means to sabotage us and isolate us on the international stage. We used to say that besides undermining and opposing us through military force, military pressure and economic sabotage, they were also trying to put diplomatic pressure on us. We used to say that our home has two doors. They have managed to close one door to prevent us from getting out. Nevertheless, for the past 3 years, the imperialists and Chinese expansionists, as well as the ASEAN countries which have walked in their footsteps, have not been able to stop us from leaving our home. [applause] On the contrary, we got out through a small opening which also ensures our safety and development. What is most agreeable to us is that the militant alliance between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos has been developing steadily. This is an objective factor which guarantees the victory and durability of the PRK. [applause]

We also rejoice over the friendship existing between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which constitutes a basis for our continued strength and multisided development for the advance of the PRK. [applause]

The Republic of India and other countries in the nonaligned and national liberation movements have accorded us their recognition. Our struggle at home and in the international arena has caused a growing trend among the Pol Pot supporters to abandon Pol Pot. [applause]

At the same time, the conference appreciated that along with the development of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples are continuing their progress. The three countries are now in the phase of implementing the resolutions of the fourth KPRP congress, the fifth VCP congress and the third LPRP congress, respectively. All of this shows that no reactionary or imperialist forces -- however perfidious they may be -- can reverse the ratio of forces in Southeast Asia, which is beneficial to the revolution. [applause]

At the same time, we noted that the line of restoring peace and cooperation pursued by the Indochinese countries is receiving the support of world public opinion, for this position advocates the settlement of differences through peaceful negotiations, ensures security and stability for Southeast Asia and contributes to peace and stability in the world.

On the same occasion, we stressed that our good will proposals and reconciliatory policy from the first foreign ministers conference to the present do not represent any weakness on our part. The proposal for negotiations is only aimed at easing tension and working to guarantee stability.

Moreover, the conference assessed the policy of confrontation and the creation of tension engineered by the Chinese ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and ASEAN countries. Not only is it unable to reverse the situation in Kampuchea and Indochina, but the policy of confrontation also runs counter to the policy and the aspirations of the people in the region who want peace and stability.

Lately, we have heard the leaders of a number of ASEAN countries repeatedly assert that this threat stems from the Chinese expansionists and not from the Kampuchean situation. Therefore, there are growing contradictions between ASEAN and China, among the ASEAN countries and even within inner Thai circles, in which some questions have arisen as to whether to continue following China or to compromise with Indochina.

The situation is developing favorably for the movement of peace and national independence. On the basis of this assessment, the sixth foreign ministers conference put forward a number of proposals which are as follows:

The first proposal of the conference deals with the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea during this month of July. This is a new point which is not only winning the interests of the ASEAN countries, but is also being warmly greeted by Western countries, especially the countries of the Nonaligned Movement, which hail our good will.

I, however, would like to ask your permission to inform the people throughout the country that this Vietnamese troop withdrawal is not being made because of pressure by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], which is rallying the reactionary Khmers Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. Nor is it the result of any pressure by the international reactionaries nor the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea at this time is based on three important points:

First, it is because of stability in Kampuchea. For the past 3 years, not only have the enemies failed to reverse the situation in Kampuchea, but they have also been unable to check our advance. From scratch, we have advanced to the present state in which we have enough food to eat and clothes to wear and our families have been reunited, although many hardships still remain. Many of us miss our mothers, husbands or fathers who have left forever. Many orphans will never know who their parents are. Of course, this is what has been left as a consequence of the Pol Pot regime. Despite all of this, we have made progress. At least we no longer have to be summoned to eat in communal kitchens at the toll of a bell. We have our own pots and rice and the full right to cook our own food without being served by other people. [applause] The freedom of the people has been restored, including the freedom to vote and elect their own representatives.

Such stability in the people's living conditions is favorable to our political life. Our social structures have been set up from the central to grass-roots levels. At the same time, we are boundlessly happy to note that our armed forces and security forces have developed steadily. This makes it possible for Vietnam to partially withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. [applause]

Secondly, it proves that Vietnam's assistance is sincere. Under this offer, like the two previous ones, Vietnam would withdraw wherever the Kampuchean armed forces and people are able to take care of their own defense, clearly showing that Vietnam is not invading or occupying Kampuchean territory.

It shows that the presence of Vietnamese troops was at the request of the Kampuchean people and in conformity with the clauses of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the PRK and SRV. We do not need anything beyond our requirements. Since security in a large number of regions has been ensured, we have agreed to Vietnam unilaterally withdrawing part of its troops.

Thirdly, the withdrawal of troops reflects the good will of Vietnam and Kampuchea in taking a step further with their relations with Thailand. We have already stressed that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is for the purpose of coping with the threat posed by China in collusion with U.S. imperialism and that this presence is not a threat to Thailand. Thus, this troop withdrawal is also a sign of the good will of Kampuchea and Vietnam in pursuance of our peace policy.

Besides, in the past, particularly during the fourth foreign ministers conference, we assured Thailand that should it cease using Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer groups and move them away from the border region, Kampuchea and Vietnam would withdraw part of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Nevertheless, at present we emphasize that because of the stability of the situation we have unilaterally decided to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

In this connection, let me inform you here and the people all over the country that now we are partially withdrawing Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea but, as was noted in the communique, should the enemies take advantage of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal to attack us, we will reconsider the implementation of the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam. [applause] This is our legitimate right, a right that no one can deny us. As an independent and sovereign state, we have every right to defend ourselves and appeal to friendly countries to help us in time of danger. As for ourselves, we have never demanded that U.S. troops withdraw from Thailand or the Philippines. The enemies, however, demand that Vietnamese troops withdraw. We have rejected such demands, for this is the right of the Kampuchean people. As I told you earlier, this withdrawal is not a result of pressure by the CGDK led by puppet Sihanouk, who is a lackey of Beijing. The withdrawal is based on the abovementioned three factors. They must in no way take advantage of the withdrawal to attack us. If they attack us, we will take appropriate measures by virtue of our treaty with Vietnam.

This is our first proposal. In addition, we also stressed that we might later withdraw some more Vietnamese troops. We are withdrawing some in July. Later on, we will withdraw some more if Thailand stops using the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmers and stops giving them weapons and refuge. If Thailand moves them away from the border, we will consider withdrawing more Vietnamese troops.

On the occasion of the Vietnamese troops pulling out this month, the comrade party general secretary and chairman of the Council of State is drafting a message of thanks to the Vietnamese party and government. On the occasion of this partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, we would like to express deep thanks to Vietnam for the sincere assistance of the VPA combatants who have fulfilled their duty on Kampuchean soil. We wish them a safe return and a happy reunion with their families. [applause]

The second proposal put forward during the conference concerned the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Over the past more than 3 years, the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border has always been tense and explosive. A fierce war between Thailand and Kampuchea has always been likely. The bitter event of 20 June 1980 was something for which the Kampuchean side very reluctantly accepted responsibility. At that time, our armed forces and people were forced to exercise their right to self-defense in order to safeguard the independence and peaceful existence of the Kampuchean people, something that caused serious losses to Thailand in that battle. We do not want to accept such a tense situation.

For this reason, we have repeatedly appealed to Thailand to join with the Kampuchean side and the two other Indochinese countries in holding negotiations or signing a nonaggression agreement. This is because Thailand is the one country among the ASEAN states which has a common border with Kampuchea and Laos and a territorial waters frontier with Vietnam. Our good will was expressed in a letter of Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, sent to former Prime Minister Kriangsak of the Kingdom of Thailand in 1979. Our proposals were raised at all six foreign ministers' conferences.

During the second foreign ministers conference held in Vientiane, we proposed to the Thai party the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchea-Thai border, but our proposal was rejected by the Thai side. Because of the maneuver to militarily topple Kampuchea and because the collusion between Thailand and China are escalating, the Thais have had to reject our good will proposals.

Because Thailand is not ready to discuss the issue of a demilitarized zone between Kampuchea and Thailand, the People's Republic of Kampuchea proposes to the Thai party the setting up of a safety zone on both sides of the Kampuchea-Thai border. In the part of the safety zone located in Thai territory, only the Thai armed forces will be present. Other forces, such as the reactionary troops of the Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sinanouk groups, and refugee camps must be expelled from this safety zone. There are to be only KPRAF troops in this safety zone and no Vietnamese troops. Vietnamese troops who are performing their internationalist obligations on Kampuchean territory will not be stationed in this area. This is a good will proposal and was actively supported by the SRV and the LPDR during the conference. If this proposal is positively accepted by the Thai side, it can guarantee peace, security and stability along the Kampuchea-Thai border and can prevent bloodshed which could occur due to provocations by the Thai party.

During the past 3 years, clarifications and explanations have been made by Kampuchea and Vietnam to Thailand to the effect that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and the revival of the PRK after the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot regime do not constitute a threat to Thailand. However, there continues to be a threat to us from Thailand because of its use of the Khmer reactionaries of the Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk groups, providing them with sanctuaries on Thai territory and channelling Chinese supplies to them. They have used these sanctuaries as bases to wage activities against the PRK. Therefore, in order to put an end to mutual charges of the threat from each side, we have put forward the proposal on the safety zone. The size and width of this zone in Thai and Kampuchean territory will be decided upon by the two sides. Concurrently with this proposal, we raised measures to be implemented for the effectiveness in this safety zone. The PRK has suggested international supervision in order to avoid any violations by either side of the agreement on the safety zone.

We clearly emphasized that if Pol Pot is expelled from the United Nations, the PRK will consider UN control in this safety zone.

The third proposal, which is also new, concerns the right of Kampuchean representation at the United Nations. The conference condemned the presence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime at the United Nations as illegal and against the UN Charter. This presence will lower the influence and prestige of the United Nations because this organization accepts a genocidal regime without precedence in history. The conference called for the expulsion of Pol Pot from the United Nations. Concurrently, we emphasized that in the short term we are not asking to enter the UN if the United Nations expels Pol Pot. This proposal is aimed at preserving the honor and justice of the United Nations which have to expel Pol Pot.

At the same time, we do not demand that we sit in the United Nations. We only demand that the United Nations expel Pol Pot and leave the seat vacant, yes, vacant. [applause] This empty chair method has already been used by the Nonaligned Movement. There is no representation, either from the PRK or Democratic Kampuchea. This move is to get Pol Pot out of the United Nations and safeguard the prestige of this important international organization.

The fourth proposal put forward at the foreign ministers conference is that Indochina calls for an international conference on Southeast Asia. This international conference is based on the principle that regional problems should be settled by countries in the region without harming the sovereignty or interfering in the internal affairs of any country. As for problems between Southeast Asian countries and countries outside the region, they should be settled by the Southeast Asian countries and those countries outside the region.

The three Indochinese countries have proposed the holding of an international conference with the participation of the three Indochinese countries, the five ASEAN countries and Burma and the five other countries which attended the international conferences on Indochina in 1954, 1961, 1962 and 1973 -- namely: the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France and Britain. We also invited India to attend. Let me stress, however, that this conference will not discuss the Kampuchea question, for the solution to the problems of Kampuchea are the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people. We have every right to solve our own affairs. By ourselves, we toppled Pol Pot, overturning the genocidal regime to save our people, and have succeeded in solving difficulties from scratch up to the present. We therefore need no one else to solve our problems for us. At the same time, we do not demand that the problems of Thailand or any other ASEAN countries be discussed either.

Thailand is in trouble. The government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has been reshuffled three times already. The opposition [Ganapak chumtoas] is withdrawing support from the Prem government and the pro-Beijing Maoist forces are also attacking hard to topple the Thai Government. Nevertheless, we do not demand that Thailand's problems be discussed. We want an international conference to discuss Southeast Asian problems and problems concerning the relationships between Southeast Asian countries and other countries.

These are the four important proposals we put forward, and we appealed to the ASEAN countries to respond positively so that peace, stability and cooperation can be restored in the region.

The three foreign ministers vehemently denounced the so-called CGDK. On this occasion, let me tell all venerable bonzes and comrades, brothers and compatriots all over the country about the so-called CGDK.

The CGDK is a policy of changing shroud often used by the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists. The CGDK is a farce stage-managed by China in collusion with U.S. imperialism. It was staged by Malaysia and other ASEAN countries. The signing between Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan of the agreement to form the CGDK was in no way a success for the bosses and the lackeys. In fact, it simply revealed the failure of these demons. Why failure? The enemies said it was a success. If we do not look closer, if we do not take the historic evolution of this ghostly coalition government into consideration, we would find ourselves groping in the dark. We must therefore study the different phases of this CGDK.

Why do I say that it was a failure of the bosses and lackeys? First we must examine the failure of China and Pol Pot. China has always believed in and trusted Pol Pot as the sole force capable of overthrowing the Heng Samrin administration. In the past, China did not pay much attention to the role of Sihanouk and Son Sann. Sihanouk was authorized to live in Beijing or Pyongyang where he was given a meager subsistence to survive on until his death, but he was given no role.

This volatile prince used to hurl abuse at Pol Pot, and even asked to come back and live as a common citizen under the Heng Samrin regime. Why? Because China did not give a damn about Sihanouk. His travels abroad from one place to another were made in his capacity as a mere tourist. But this capricious prince has always been power hungry.

China experienced a failure as its faith in Pol Pot was not justified. Pol Pot's rainy-season strategy in 1980 was a flop and so was his rainy-season strategy in 1981. In particular, China's decision for the 1981-1982 dry season to switch from general guerrilla tactics to a strategic offensive was a failure thanks to our armed forces. This is what happened inside the country. Moreover, the people here do not support Pol Pot. Even children hate Pol Pot. Of course Pol Pot was kicked out, but he left behind scars which will last for dozens of years to come for all of us robbed of wives, children, husbands or parents. He left hurt in our hearts whenever we think of our parents, sons and daughters who left without any last words. For this reason, Pol Pot has never enjoyed support at home. What could Beijing do, then? It had to resort to the trick of changing the shroud, using Sihanouk and Son Sann as a front to win the people over to the Pol Pot side.

Outside the country, Pol Pot was even condemned by the United States which voted for him. Britain and Australia -- two major countries -- have withdrawn their recognition of Pol Pot. They abstained from voting. In the future, this trend of withdrawing support for Pol Pot and abstaining from voting will grow. China was afraid of losing the UN seat held by Pol Pot, as it is the last position left for his Democratic Kampuchean regime, having no bases in the country. Where are the so-called zones of control? Where does Sihanouk's purported Khmer visit take place? Tell us and we will attack and seize that area. If Thailand says that the area where Sihanouk visited is Khmer territory, we will attack and seize that area. And Thailand must not whine! [applause]

Therefore, because Pol Pot's image at home and abroad is so bad, China has had to resort to horse-changing or shroud-replacing tactics, using the faces of Sihanouk and Son Sann in service of Pol Pot. What is the bait that Beijing used to lure Sihanouk and Son Sann into joining the CGDK? It used the posts of president and prime minister. We all know Sihanouk. He is power-crazy. The post of president is something delicious for Sihanouk despite the fact that it is bloodstained. In fact, Sihanouk himself was a victim of the genocidal regime. According to his acknowledgment, 20 of his children and grandchildren perished. In an interview with a Bonn newspaper, he said: My life under the Pol Pot regime was even worse than that of Marie, my pet dog. However, because for Sihanouk the post of president is a marvelous temptation, he has agreed to follow Pol Pot, who once put him in jail.

Sihanouk is a capricious prince. Of all the Khmer kings in the past 20 centuries, Sihanouk was the weakest. No one else was worse than Sihanouk. In reports on the signing ceremony, especially by AFP in Bangkok, Sihanouk was described as being a pot-bellied, shrunken head prince with a quick tongue or an actor-prince and so on. Sihanouk is inconsistent. He cursed Pol Pot and then he praised Pol Pot; he attacked China and then he allied himself with China.

Let me talk a little more about Sihanouk in order to make some things clear to our nation. What is the reason behind Sihanouk's caprice, his indifference to his own nation and his betrayal to the nation and people? He is a prince and an only son. Since his youth, no one has disciplined him. His parents did not dare to teach him. Moreover, Sihanouk grew up in a French colony and was trained by the French. By historical right, Sihanouk should not have acceded to the throne at all. Another prince should have become king, according to the royal annals.

But because Sihanouk was the person the French could bend and use, a capricious person, the French kept away the man from the Sisowath branch of the royal family and replaced him with Sihanouk, the man from the Norodom side. For this reason, Sihanouk has always been spoiled. No one could discipline him. He abolished the Constitution, the Assembly and laws and opened casinos or acted in movies as it pleased him. When he was jailed by Pol Pot, we liberated him. Without our liberation of Phnom Penh, it would have been impossible for Sihanouk to get out of Pol Pot's prison. After having been freed, Sihanouk has again returned to Pol Pot because of the lure of the presidency.

Let me tell you that this government is not going far. Whether or not it succeeds in maintaining the coalition, it will not gain any additional strength. Why did Sihanouk join it? By the end of last May when a conference was being worked out to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Sihanouk said he could not go there because he was broke. That was the reason, since the proffered presidency would not only give Sihanouk food to eat until he dies but also much money for him to travel abroad by plane. Moreover, Sihanouk loves pomp and publicity. He loves to be toasted and ushered in chauffeur-driven flag-decked limousines and he loves to appear in newspaper headlines. You know, with journalists, if you keep saying the same thing every day, they will not publish your story. I know this because I have been dealing with foreign affairs for more than 3 years. But, if today you said something is a glass, tomorrow you said the same thing is a table and the day after that you said it becomes a wardrobe, the journalists will publish the story every day. This is the reason Sihanouk is so inconsistent. This is what drives the capricious and weakest former monarch in the history of the Khmer kingdom.

We do not forget the assessment made by our party and government -- then the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council -- in 1979 and 1980. I still remember my own words when I conveyed the epithet made on Sihanouk by the party Central Committee to the teachers at the pedagogy college. The party at the time assessed that Sihanouk was Pol Pot. This is justified now. Sihanouk is Pol Pot and this CGDK is a government operating within the framework of the Democratic Kampuchean Constitution. Therefore, there is nothing new. There is only Sihanouk as president and a Sihanouk-style presidency is a mere empty drum. The army is under the control of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Son Sen. Sihanouk himself has no army. The so-called Sihanoukist army is less than 1,000 strong working mostly in the protection of black markets and whiling away the time raping women in Thai territory. This is what a Sihanoukist army is -- useless. As for the Sihanouk forces in France, far from coming to fight in Kampuchea, they could not even stage a demonstration against my visit to France last February. If they were invited to be ministers, they would perhaps come back. If they knew they would have to fight in the jungle, you can forget about it. If they were given good positions to control and dominate the people, it would be possible for them to come; but not to fight at the Thai border.

So, this constitutes a defeat for China and Sihanouk. China once totally trusted Pol Pot, but now it has to force Pol Pot to join the CGDK and seduce Sihanouk and Son Sann with the presidency and premiership. Sihanouk, always a loser who once condemned Pol Pot and himself a Pol Pot victim, now agrees to work for Pol Pot.

Another group of losers are the ASEAN countries. ASEAN believes in Son Sann and has always been ready to help him. Because of this difference of view -- with ASEAN backing Son Sann while China roots for Pol Pot -- ASEAN and China quarrelled during the International Conference on Kampuchea in 1981. Finally, the United States had to pressure ASEAN into following China's policy in order to produce the resolution of the international conference.

Despite ASEAN's backing, Son Sann's forces have remained weak. Son Sann's men are not a fighting force. Dien Del's soldiers are unruly.

They chase after women, control black markets and, once every month or so, fight gunbattles with the Sihanoukists or Pol Pot gang for predominance over black markets. The so-called Sok San village, allegedly belonging to Son Sann in his diplomatic campaign, was attacked and wiped out by our people's armed forces. ASEAN thus saw its dream crumble. ASEAN also wants to see the Democratic Kampuchean seat maintained at the United Nations. Seeing Son Sann in need of guns, ASEAN used the promise of military aid for Son Sann as a stick to prompt him into joining Pol Pot. ASEAN has also been a loser. For more than a year, the ASEAN-sponsored talks by the Khmer groups did not reach any conclusion.

As for Son Sann, he is also a loser. His failure is even worse than that of Sihanouk. He once condemned Pol Pot as something like cholera. Later on, Western and Bangkok newspapers as well as the bulletin published by the Son Sann group in Paris quoted him as saying that he wanted to sit in a clean chair; but then he would have to wait a long time. He decided to sit in the blood-stained chair. Therefore, Son Sann is none other than Pol Pot.

Both Son Sann and Sihanouk, by joining Pol Pot, are under the influence of Pol Pot despite the fact that Sihanouk is president, Son Sann prime minister and Khieu Samphan vice president in charge of foreign affairs. The military power remains in Pol Pot's hands. If they return to power, Pol Pot also returns. There is nothing complicated about this. Our people must therefore not be taken in by all of this fuss about the coalition government.

Let me stress that the reactionary Khmer cannot stay together, though they have twice signed the agreement. The first time they signed in Singapore, but their special ad hoc committees could not reach a consensus. This time they signed it in Kuala Lumpur. So far, they have not been able to fill the four coordination committees because they cannot agree on the proposed coordinator such as Ieng Sary, Son Sen, In Tam and so on. We usually say that it is rare to keep wild beasts in the same cage. A tiger, horse, elephant and buffalo cannot stay in the same stable. Power struggle remains the name of the game. Power sharing is certain to be strewn with problems. If they succeed in sharing power at the top, they will fail at the lower echelons. Their soldiers have grudges against each other. The Son Sann and Sihanouk armies hold grudges against the Pol Pot gang and the Pol Pot gang hates the Son Sann and Sihanouk factions; they seek ways to cut each other's throats. This is because the ultrarightists cannot join hands with the ultraleftists. Son Sann and Sihanouk are royalists, feudalists and far-right capitalists while Pol Pot is at the far left. Therefore, it is not possible for them to hold to the middle way. We can predict that they will fail, for there is no way for them to escape failure.

We would like, therefore, to appeal to all misled forces, both the soldiers who are deceived by Pol Pot and by Son Sann and Sihanouk, to return and live under the PRK authorities. The KUFNCD promised them pardon, for they can see now that Sihanouk and Son Sann are Pol Pot. They must return. Khmer residents abroad must also be aware of this question. Let me tell you, when I was in Paris after Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot joined hands in Singapore. The strength of Sihanouk and that of Son Sann in France had dwindled greatly, for their supporters said they had joined Sihanouk and Son Sann because they hated Pol Pot and did not want to side with the Phnom Penh regime. But then they realized that opposing and being part of the Son Sann group was not the same thing, for Son Sann and Pol Pot have become the same. Son Sann forces have thus decreased and will continue to decrease.

Just now, I spoke about our proposals and commented on the CGDK. My conclusion is that this CGDK will fail. They can do whatever they want abroad. Let them try to get bread, carrots, sausages and so on. The true victory lies inside the country. Our forces are powerful. Our people have achieved self-sufficiency in food. Our country is stable. What else do we need? Victory is not merely to have or not to have a UN seat. What counts most is what happens in the country. [applause]

I take the opportunity of this meeting to appeal on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the Council of Ministers and the Front National Council to our people to further our victories by fulfilling the three main tasks. In line with the directives of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission and the secretariat of the party Central Committee, in the immediate future we must strengthen our internal national unity and international solidarity, particularly with Vietnam, which is vital to our survival. If we can do this we will win and will continue to win forever. [applause]

At the same time, we must heighten revolutionary vigilance to crush the enemy maneuvers, first of all their psychological trick about the tripartite coalition government of the puppets of Beijing and U.S. imperialists. Heighten your readiness to fight against the enemy in defense of our people. Flush out and eradicate enemy infiltrators and persuade the enemies to surrender to our authorities. [applause] In the immediate future, we must pay special attention to the tasks of our revolutionary armed forces, police forces and people throughout the country. See to it that the production efforts are successful in the current 1982 rainy season. [applause]

We are satisfied with this year's climate. In general, there are good rains. The plans of the party and state are being implemented successfully. If all goes well, we will achieve self-sufficiency in food in 1983 and will have a surplus crop for export to earn extra money for our needs. [applause]

Another task is to continue building the revolutionary forces. We must be aware that in the future the enemies will continue to undermine us. The enemies aim to sabotage us in all fields. Therefore, we must continue building our revolutionary forces -- regular, regional and militia forces -- to vigorously strengthen our national defense capability to ensure security for our people's happy lives and productive labor. [applause]

The armed police forces must be further strengthened and expanded. A sense of vigilance must be promoted to root out all the enemy forces planted among our people. [applause]

The plenary session of the party Central Committee appeals to the people throughout the country to pay attention to building up revolutionary forces by actively encouraging the building up of district and grass-roots level forces to be used as a main force for our national defense and reconstruction efforts.

KONG KORM BRIEFS ENVOYS ON INDOCHINA CONFERENCE

BK091413 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jul (SPK) -- On Thursday, 8 July, Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, met in Phnom Penh with ambassadors and acting charges d'affaires of socialist countries accredited to Kampuchea. He informed them of the work of the conference of the three Indochinese countries' foreign affairs ministers.

He talked about the work of the conference, especially the appreciation for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos, the preparatory work for their next summit and the examination of the situation in Southeast Asia.

He told them about the PRK and the SRV's decision on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in the month of July, and stressed that the Vietnamese soldiers could be repatriated gradually if Thailand responds positively to the good will of the Kampuchean people. The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, Kong Korm said, is not due to the pressure exerted by some countries on Kampuchea and Vietnam, but comes from the progress of the Kampuchean revolution and the good will of the Vietnamese people.

Kong Korm dealt with the new Kampuchean proposal regarding Thailand: The establishment of a safety zone on both sides of the Kampuchea-Thailand border free from the presence of Vietnamese troops, reactionary Khmers and refugee camps, and in which there are only the armed forces of Thailand and Kampuchea.

Kong Korm said that the three Indochinese countries are prepared to organize an international conference on Southeast Asia with delegates from the five ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries, and from Burma, the USSR, the United States, China, France, Great Britain and India. The UN secretary general will be invited either privately or, if it expels the Pol Pot gang or their surrogates, as an official delegate of the United Nations.

The Kampuchean people are determined to fight for the expulsion of Pol Pot from the United Nations. They request that the United Nations leave the Kampuchean seat vacant, deputy minister Kong Korm said.

On the same day, Deputy Minister Kong Korm also briefed Indian acting charge d'affaires to Kampuchea Jawantra Schadev on the success of the sixth ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City. He also met with and informed representatives from international organisations in Phnom Penh on the matter.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW PEACE CONFERENCE

BK140753 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0444 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Jul (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, a delegation of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association led by female Doctor Aing Sarun, member of the executive committee of the association, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 12 July, for the USSR. The delegation will attend a conference on peace and struggle against nuclear arms which will be convened in Moscow from 16-17 July.

It was seen off at its departure by Min Khin, secretary of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association. The presence of Sergey Kolessov, third secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea, was also noted.

CHEA SIM HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR

BK091356 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jul (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and KUFNCD National Council, received GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Gunther Horn in Phnom Penh today.

Chea Sim dealt with the successes won by the Kampuchean people over the past more than 3 years since liberation, particularly the success of the sixth foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries.

Chea Sim expressed great appreciation for the bonds of friendship, solidarity and multisided cooperation between Kampuchea and the GDR and heartily thanked the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the people and government of the GDR for their material and moral support for the Kampuchean people in their national reconstruction efforts.

Gunther Horn expressed satisfaction at the success of the sixth Indochinese foreign ministers conference.

The two sides discussed the broadening of relations between Kampuchea and the GDR.

PARTY INSTRUCTION ON LPDR-SRV TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK140521 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Instruction by the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, dated 10 July, issued on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the LPDR-SRV treaty of friendship and cooperation]

[Text] To party committees at all levels throughout the country:

The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation on 18 July 1977 between the parties and peoples of Laos and Vietnam marked the strengthening of the militant solidarity between the two nations, dealt a heavy blow to the aggressive and expansionist and hegemonist scheme of the imperialists and the Beijing reactionary clique, and served to further strengthen the great friendship and time-honored special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam in defending and building the two countries in the new period.

Over the past 5 years, implementation of the treaty by the two parties, states and peoples as well as all party and state organizations and mass organizations from the central down to local levels has been extensive and has resulted in brilliant achievements. In consequence, the special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam has been unprecedentedly consolidated and strengthened and has become the law for the existence and development of each country. Mutual cooperation and assistance have been displayed in all spheres of work in each country. For instance, cooperation in the economic, cultural and social fields has been expanded, especially in economic cooperation and assistance, and exchanges in trade, finance and construction enterprises.

In addition to enhancing mutual cooperation and assistance at the central level, all provinces in the two countries have also adopted fraternal relations with one another, engaging in cooperation and assistance. Some border provinces have even established fraternal contact at the district level.

The militant cooperation and alliance between the two armies and peoples have also been consolidated, thus effectively serving to thwart the enemy's scheme of aggression, sabotage and annexation, and unprecedentedly increasing our national defense potentials. The implementation of the protocol on border delineation between the two countries has also scored brilliant achievements, and has become an outstanding example for the world people. These achievements clearly testify to the correct and brilliant line of our party and state in wisely applying Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to the current reality in our country.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, the secretariat of the party Central Committee instructs all ministries, ministerial-level organizations, mass organizations, and all provinces throughout the country to urgently fulfill the following tasks:

1. Upon receiving this instruction, party and state organizations at all levels throughout the country must launch a campaign to review achievements in implementing the treaty of friendship and cooperation as well as all protocols and obligations between Laos and Vietnam in their respective branches and localities with a view to using them to educate party cadres and members, workers, state employees, combatants and people of all nationalities so that they will better understand the scheme of the imperialists and Beijing reactionaries in trying to destroy the special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam. All party propaganda and training boards from the central down to local levels must wage propaganda campaigns by using newspapers, radio and television, film shows, photo exhibitions, art and literary performances, sports events and slogans to reflect the fine tradition of militant solidarity between our two nations.

As for major provinces and cities, such as Vientiane Municipality, and Luang Prabang, Savannakhet and Champassak provincial cities, mass rallies, photo exhibitions, a film week, and sports and art performances must be organized. Placards bearing slogans must be put up at various streets and public places. Those border provinces which have developed sisterhood relations with their Vietnamese counterparts must organize mass rallies and erect monuments in honor of the fallen Vietnamese combatants who sacrificed their lives in Laos for wreath-laying on the day the rallies are held. Delegations comprising members of the local administrative committee or mass organizations should visit hospitals in the respective sister localities. Visits should also be paid to Vietnamese specialists, volunteer units and construction crews who are currently in our country to assist in our national construction. All localities should use propaganda materials prepared by the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board for these campaigns. Central newspapers and radio programs must be used as a guideline for these propaganda campaigns.

2. As for the provinces which have developed sisterhood relations with their Vietnamese counterparts, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of this treaty, the provincial party committees should send greetings messages to their Vietnamese counterparts. If conditions permit, local delegations at various levels may exchange visits with each other. However, celebrations and the visits themselves must be carried out in a single manner with a view to encouraging all party cadres and members, workers, state employees and people to understand that the Lao-Vietnamese solidarity is a law for the two countries. At the same time, vigilance must be heightened to prevent any enemy sabotage, especially in certain vital strategic areas, border areas and public places.

Upon receiving this instruction, party committees at all levels must effectively study and carry it out.

Vientiane, 10 July 1982

[Signed] Sisomphon Lovansai, acting on behalf of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK120733 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] On 11 July, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and the SPC, jointly sent a greetings message to Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, in Ulaanbaatar. The message reads:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 61st anniversary of the MPR National Day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government, all the Lao working class and people, and in our own names, we are very happy to extend fraternal salutations and love, warm congratulations and militant solidarity to you and, through you, to the MPRP, the People's Great Hural, the government and the fraternal people of Mongolian people, under the clear-sighted and resolute leadership of the MPRP, have persistently waged their revolutionary struggle and concentrated all their strength and initiatives on building the country, thus eliminating economic and social backwardness left over by the old regime.

With the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, and in close cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries, the MPR has now become a multilaterally advancing socialist country; and the people's material and spiritual life has been raised continuously.

The achievements and victories recorded by the Mongolian people constitute an important contribution to strengthening the might of the socialist community in defending international security and opposing schemes and interference by the imperialists and the expansionists and hegemonists. Meanwhile, they constitute encouragement for the various nations in the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Lao people are very pleased with and highly appreciate the various glorious achievements commendably recorded by the fraternal Mongolian people. We are proud to have noticed that relations between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Mongolia are profoundly developing with each passing day in conformity with the interests of the people of the two countries as well as with the interests of peace and socialism.

May the Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP led by Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, win new, greater successes in implementing the sixth 5-year plan adopted at the 18th MPRP congress.

May the friendly relations, fraternal cooperation and militant solidarity between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Mongolia, based on Marxism-Leninism and international socialism, grow and be solidified forever!

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the MPR.

Banquet Held

BK101049 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 10 (OANA/KPL) -- Orsogiym Nyama, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, organized here last night a banquet to mark the 61st anniversary of the revolution's victory.

Present on this occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, political bureau member of the party CC, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs; Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the party CC, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Sisana Sisan, member of the party CC, minister of propaganda, information culture and tourism, and president of Laos-Mongolian Friendship Association; Khamphai Bouphe, member of the party CC, acting minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

PEACE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

BK101046 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 10 (OANA/KPL) -- The Lao delegation to the International Conference on Peace, held in Moscow arrived home yesterday. The conference, which dealt with peaceful and economic standpoints of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries toward Southeast Asian countries, was held in Moscow from June 30 to July 3rd.

The Lao delegation was led by Sisana Sisan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism.

LECTURE ON USSR-INDOCHINA TIES HELD IN VIENTIANE

BK131143 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 13 (OANA/KPL) -- The Vientiane branch of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association yesterday held a lecture here on the relations between the Soviet Union and the Indochinese countries. The lecture was given by Mirov Haho [name as received], editor of the Soviet publication ASIA-AFRICA.

M. Haho also emphasized on the policy of the USSR on peace and its effort to strengthen the solidarity and friendship with the Indochinese countries. The development of the socialist community was also raised by the lecturer.

Dr. Siho Ban-Gnavong, vice-chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee and chairman of the Vientiane branch of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association, was also among the over 150 audience.

SIANG PASASON ON DEFENSE, PUBLIC SECURITY

BK120727 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[SIANG PASASON editorial: "Profoundly Understand the Party's Line and Task of National Defense and Public Security" -- date not given]

[Text] Entering the new period of the revolution, the struggle between us and the enemy continues to develop in a fierce and uncompromising manner. It is necessary for us to counter the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities and always maintain combat readiness in order to prevent and counter a war of aggression.

For this reason, the task of national defense and public security remains one of our top priority tasks. To fulfill this sacred task, the entire party, army and people must thoroughly understand the party's political line and its line of national defense and public security and jointly implement the following main duties: Pay attention to mobilizing, educating and training the masses; heighten the all-people spirit of loving the country and socialism; be determined to sacrifice for the defense of national independence and the new system; strengthen revolutionary vigilance; clearly understand the enemy's schemes and tricks; positively combat the enemy's psychological warfare, spy war and all sabotage activities; positively take part in building national defense and public security forces and the country's defense potentials; actively endeavor to consolidate tranquility at the grassroots level; and correctly apply the party's three-pronged leadership line aimed at fulfilling the following three objectives -- counter the enemy, build and consolidate the organizations at the grassroots level, and vigorously boost production in order to improve the people's living conditions.

Meanwhile, positive efforts must be made to build the all-people national defense and public security forces comprising the regular forces, the armed forces of the masses and the public security force. They must always maintain combat readiness and serve as a sharp instrument of the dictatorship of the party. However, the economy must be closely coordinated with this and vice versa. This means that requirements for national defense must be carefully calculated prior to planning economic construction and that in building national defense, attention must be paid to economic interests, the protection of the economy and extreme thrift in order to reduce budgets and the people's contributions.

Moreover, the strengthening of the close and all-round militant alliance with Vietnam and Kampuchea and reliance on the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are important and indispensable factors for the strengthening of our country's national defense and public security potentials.

Therefore, party military commissions at all levels, commanding cadres and all combatants must thoroughly study and profoundly understand all the party's directions and tasks of national defense and public security so that they will be strong and modernized and capable of fulfilling the national obligation in the new period -- that is, the defense of the country's territorial integrity and the maintenance of public security to ensure our people's peaceful labor.

MILITARY DENIES VIETNAMESE SPY CHARGES

BK140714 Hong Kong in English 0638 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 14 (AFP) -- Thailand's supreme military command today denied Vietnamese charges that it had joined the United States and China in a bid to undermine the Hanoi government and its proteges by sending in spies.

General Som Khattaphan, the command spokesman, said a quick check with military officials had confirmed that Thailand was neither involved in any infiltration program nor supporting one.

He called the allegations "nonsense" and said they appeared to be in reaction to the emergence of the new anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government. Yesterday, Vietnam produced a prisoner in Hanoi said to have been working to overthrow the communist governments in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia with outside support.

The prisoner, named as Vo Dai Ton, head of the overseas volunteer forces for the restoration of Vietnam, a refugee group, was one of the infiltrators captured on Vietnam's border with Laos last November, Vietnamese officials said.

According to reports reaching here, Hanoi officials indentified two alleged agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and several Thai officers they said were involved.

A U.S Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said the United States normally does not comment on reports concerning the CIA.

Meanwhile, foreign observers were puzzled by the timing of the Vietnamese charge, which comes shortly after Vietnam made a conciliatory gesture by announcing the withdrawal of a "significant" number of its more than 150,000 troops in Cambodia.

Also, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is scheduled to begin a regional tour later this week in an apparent bid to blunt the strong anti-Vietnamese stance of non-communist nations of the region. Mr Thach is to visit Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, three members of the association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Burma during his tour.

PREM, SIITHI COMMENT ON FORMATION OF CGDK

BK131512 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said he welcomed the successful formation of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean factions and hoped they would be able to achieve their goal. Democratic Kampuchea radio reported last Sunday that Prince Norodom Sihanouk signed the proclamation of the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 9 July. During the news conference at Government House yesterday afternoon, General Prem said: From now on, it is their duty to liberate Kampuchea.

Asked if the Kampuchean factions had asked for any aid, the prime minister replied: Not yet, but they would do so later. Our principle is that requesting aid is their business; giving aid is ours.

Asked about criticisms that the Thai Government is jumping into the fire in supporting the Kampuchean factions, Prime Minister Prem said: Let them say what they want, but that is not true. The prime minister stressed: We are confident that what we are doing is beneficial to Thailand. We have not interfered in their internal affairs. We only helped them to get together, and that is our limit.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila expressed his congratulations to the three Kampuchean factions for the success in forming their coalition government, the next step for which is to drive the foreign aggressors from their country. In an interview held after having lunch with members of a U.S. trade mission, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach would probably talk about the communique [issued at the end of the sixth Indochinese foreign ministers' conference] during his forthcoming visit to Thailand. However, he said, we should listen to him first.

Turning to the statement made by Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Heng Samrin regime, that the Thai-Kampuchean border is near a state of war and that the Pol Pot troops have been sheltered on Thai soil, the foreign minister said he categorically denied such an accusation. We have never let Pol Pot soldiers use our soil. The accusation has exposed his ill intentions.

The foreign minister said that the formation of the coalition government would pave the way to a good solution to the Kampuchean problem. The Kampuchean people all have a good attitude toward Prince Sihanouk, their new leader, and the alternative sought by the United Nations and ASEAN.

Asked how the coalition government would function since it has no control over any Kampuchean territory, the foreign minister affirmed that the government does have control over some areas, showing pictures of Democratic Kampuchean leaders inspecting areas inside Kampuchea. He said: There should be no problem in this regard. [words indistinct] He replied that every country in this region, including Vietnam, wants to be a member of ASEAN. They are allowed to join ASEAN if they cherish peace.

NATION REVIEW Comments

BK121307 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Coalition Needs Relentless Following Up"]

[Text] After a couple of years of haggling the frustrations were over when an agreement was signed in Kuala Lumpur last month by the three Khmer factions of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann. Then came more bickering over the Cabinet posts and even that was finalized on Khmer soil and the whole exercise of forming an anti-Vietnamese coalition has become a reality -- something that caused much frustration within ASEAN and which many others had given up as a futile hope. Much credit must be given to ASEAN efforts which pessimists had all along thought were like chasing a chimera.

It is possible that there were in-built personality conflicts in the formation of the coalition but right now that is behind us. Right now it is for all of us, as well as the coalition government, to take a positive attitude so that Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea can be reversed. We have also, against our better judgment, taken a hopeful attitude towards the outcome of the "Indochinese foreign ministers conference" in Ho Chi Minh City. For various reasons which we have already expressed, we hope that Vietnam makes a token withdrawal of forces from Kampuchea and that the swing which Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is taking through ASEAN clarifies his statements and gives clear indication of his interest in reaching a political solution to the Kampuchean problem with the resolutions of the international conference on Kampuchea as the basis for finding that solution.

From this point of view, Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr's visit to Hanoi and Bangkok is perfectly timed. Pahr chaired the international conference on Kampuchea held in New York last year and is in a unique position to act as an intermediary between Vietnam and those countries primarily interested in a political solution. Prince Sihanouk has himself stated that the coalition government of which he is the president is willing to negotiate with Hanoi. The recent developments augur well but the objectives must be pursued relentlessly.

Further, Prince Sihanouk's plan to visit Third World countries is an extremely welcome move. During the time he was head of state of Kampuchea, he was highly respected among the members of the non-aligned grouping which has followed up to now the "empty seat" formula as far as Kampuchea is concerned. He has a unique opportunity if he attends the non-aligned group summit in Baghdad later this year and is able to convince them that the coalition he heads is committed to peace and neutrality.

Sihanouk will also be visiting Western Europe and the United States and in these countries also he can put across his message that independence for Kampuchea is the key to peace in the region. We are also confident that he will be able to secure quite a lot of assistance for his cause in these countries. Most of them are chary of giving military assistance but weapons are not the only form of assistance that is needed by the coalition government and its guerrilla forces. There are various other kinds of supplies badly needed by them and perhaps, most important of all, is diplomatic support and the pressure these countries can bring on the Soviet Union and Vietnam pointing out that the continuation of the aggression is posing as many difficulties for Vietnam as to Kampuchea.

The ingredients for peace in Kampuchea, long sought after by ASEAN, are all there. Now it is only the question of drumming up sufficient support internationally for a just cause.

SIAM RAT CHIDES GOVERNMENT FOR SECRECY

BK110820 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Lesson To Be Drawn From the Kampuchean Coalition"]

[Text] The formation of the coalition government of the three Kampuchean groups -- the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Moulinaka -- has yet to materialize although an agreement on the formation was signed several days ago. The three groups could not agree on the distribution of portfolios, each group wanting to grab important ministries. This reflects the hasty way the coalition government was formed. The groups were not fully ready for a coalition. They were brought together because of the fear that the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations might be taken away.

A noteworthy point is that it might have been easier to form a coalition government of the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions if the factions were not influenced by outside pressure. Though it appears that Sihanouk was independent from outside pressure, the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front were greatly influenced by the various parties with stakes in Kampuchea. We believe this is the major obstacle to the formal proclamation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

As for the Thai Government, it cannot escape being labeled, along with the other ASEAN countries, as the mastermind of the coalition government. It should not feel guilty over it. Neither should it fear criticism. Negative comments against the government by the mass media, particularly from SIAM RAT, should be regarded as more of a mild critique, not full criticism. This is because the government refused to inform the public about the Kampuchean question, treating the whole subject as a secret and thus causing concern that its actions could bring war to the country.

The foreign minister did not help relieve the doubts by treating the subject as a complete secret -- although it is not. No one would have criticized the government if it had tried to inform the people that all parties concerned have been consulted over its actions and that Thailand's support for the coalition of the Kampuchean factions is only moral and tacit.

We hope the government will take the Kampuchean coalition issue as a lesson for its future actions -- that is it is imperative that the people be sufficiently informed of its policies and actions. If it does so its actions will succeed. Cynicism will not arise and its actions will not become weak points to be exploited by unscrupulous elements..

MATICHON DEMANDS SRV WITHDRAW FROM KAMPUCHEA

BK090959 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Vietnam's Duty"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, Nguyen Co Thach, Phoun Sipaseut and Hun Sen, ended their 2-day conference last Wednesday [7 July]. This is the 6th conference of its kind since the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin took over Kampuchea from the Democratic Kampuchean Government which was driven out of Phnom Penh by Vietnam. Nguyen Co Thach stated at a news conference after the meeting that Vietnam will pull out a significant number of troops from Kampuchea in July, but he did not give the exact number of troops to be pulled out.

Nguyen Co Thach also said that, in addition to the partial withdrawal to be made during July, Vietnam will consider a further pullout if Thailand stops giving assistance and support to Kampuchean resistance forces fighting against Vietnam. As a matter of fact, there is nothing new in this conditional offer of a troop withdrawal by Vietnam. Nguyen Co Thach had already made the offer many times but each time it was rejected since Vietnam's proposal contradicts UN principles and resolutions.

The Vietnamese Government should realize that Democratic Kampuchea is still the legitimate government of the Kampuchean people. It still is recognized and holds its seat at the United Nations. Thailand's continued recognition of and relations with Democratic Kampuchea are therefore in accord with UN principles and resolutions. Moreover, the Thai Government has always asserted that its support for the Democratic Kampuchean Government is limited only to humanitarian and moral support.

The Vietnamese Government must realize that its invasion of Kampuchea by some 200,000 troops to overthrow the Democratic Kampuchean Government is in violation of UN principles and resolutions. The Heng Samrin government installed in Kampuchea by Vietnam has not been recognized by the majority of countries, but is considered a puppet government of Vietnam. Vietnam must realize that, and must also realize the source of the problem.

What Vietnam must do in order to settle the Kampuchea problem, therefore, is to withdraw its troops from that country completely and unconditionally. Vietnam has no right whatsoever to set conditions for the Thai Government. Vietnam must respond to the UN resolutions and must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people of all factions, to participate in free elections under UN supervision. It is Vietnam's duty to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea unconditionally.

CULTURE MINISTRY ALLEGES U.S. SPY ACTIVITIES

OW131554 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 13 -- A press conference was held at the international club here this afternoon by the Information Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the counterrevolutionary activities of a spy group led by Vo Dai Ton, an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Hundreds of Vietnamese and foreign news, photo and television reporters and press attaches of foreign embassies in Hanoi attended the conference.

Le Thanh Cong, vice-minister of culture in charge of information, presided over the conference. He said that on his way of infiltration from Thailand via Laos into the Central Highlands of Vietnam to conduct his counter-revolutionary activities against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, Vo Dai Ton, commander-in-chief of the so-called "overseas volunteer force for the restoration of Vietnam" who headed a group of CIA-trained spies, was captured in an area on the Vietnamese-Lao border in early November 1981. Before the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975 Vo Dai Ton was director of the Public Service Department of the Ministry of Information and Open Arms of the Saigon administration.

Before the national and international press, Vo Dai Ton confessed that he headed a reactionary politico-military organisation which tried to infiltrate into Vietnam to sabotage the revolution in Vietnam and the Indochinese countries in general. He told the press that he had arrived in Thailand to study the roads of infiltration into Vietnam via Laos. His first trip took place in May 1981, starting from Thailand, but at the Mekong River he had to turn back and return to Thailand. In their second trip made in mid-September 1981 Vo Dai Ton and his followers started from Thailand in the direction of Attopeu (Lao) and the Central Highlands (Vietnam). One of the group, Vu Dinh Khoa, was shot dead on Lao soil. Abandoned by their guides who are agents of the Lao bandit General Vang Pao, Vo Dai Ton and his companions tried to continue the trip but they were captured at the Lao-Viet border in early November 1981. Vo Dai Ton confessed that he had established contact and received assistance from a number of foreign espionage organisations and reactionary groups. He said that since his detention he has "received kind treatment by the Vietnamese Government".

Winding up the conference, Vice-Minister Le Thanh Cong said: "The so-called 'overseas volunteer force for the restoration of Vietnam' headed by Vo Dai Ton, like the other reactionary political organizations set up by the reactionary Vietnamese exiles in various countries, under the signboard of faked 'patriotism' was all instruments of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese reactionaries and their henchmen who organise, supply and direct them for the purpose of opposing the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

"The group of spies led by Vo Dai Ton planned to enter the Central Vietnam Highlands from Thailand via Laos with a view to linking up with the remnant reactionaries inside the country in an attempt to rally forces and build bases to oppose the Vietnamese revolution. This group has received active assistance and support in its infiltration plan from the Thai authorities and the Lao reactionary exiles.

"In spite of quite careful planning, their programs and methods of operation have been unable to escape failure because of the stable situation in Indochina and in face of the high vigilance of the people".

Additional Details From AFP

BK131500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 13 Jul 82

[By Michel Balanchard]

[Text] Hanoi, July 13 (AFP) -- Vietnamese authorities today paraded that they described as a "very important" anti-Communist "spy" at a press conference here, but the man decided at the last minute that he was too exhausted to talk.

The dramatic move came after Vo Dai Ton, identified as a "commander" of the "army of overseas Vietnamese volunteers," had already been brought before waiting journalists.

Arrested in November last year at the Vietnamese-Laotian border, he was expected to make revelations on his alleged activities, his "ties" with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and contacts with figures in the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Although he appeared in good shape, calm and determined, he suddenly said he was exhausted and asked not to answer further questions, much to the surprise of those present.

Introduced as a former lieutenant colonel of the South Vietnamese Army born in the Central Danang region in 1936, Mr. Ton confirmed his role as a resistance leader. He said he had tried to infiltrate Vietnam twice, in May and September last year, to establish contact with "revolutionary forces" in the Central Highlands. He said he had been helped by former Laotian General Vang Pao, currently living in exile, who used to be in charge of the anti-communist Northern Laotian Hmong (Meo) Forces. He had received the general's aid, he said, as an ally and friend with the same anti-communist beliefs "and a will to reconquer Indochina".

The detainee said he stuck to his view that he was "serving the ideal of freedom". He added that he had been treated well since his capture and that he was ready to accept the verdict pronounced by "a fair tribunal".

Several journalists who had been granted entry visas specially for the occasion were only notified of the subject of the press conference at the last minute.

The only question to which he replied was on alleged links with the CIA. He said he had operated alone and that the only help he had received had been "on a personal basis".

When asked a second time whether he had been treated well, he said he was "exhausted" and had "the right not to answer any more". A few minutes earlier he had appeared determined to talk, even asking not to be interrupted. He had asked that his replies be noted faithfully because his "political life" was on the line.

An official biography handed to journalists by Vietnamese authorities, said Mr. Ton had taken refuge in Australia in April, 1975, and that his wife and son were still there. It added that he had been employed at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon (the former South Vietnamese capital now renamed Ho Chi Minh City), before becoming a psychological warfare, commando and political instructor, and head of the information department of the ex-South Vietnamese Government.

NHAN DAN LAMBASTS PRC REACTION TO COALITION

BK140535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN Huynh Mai commentary: "Why Has Beijing Nursed a Grudge?" -- date not given]

[Text] For the past few days, the mouthpieces of Beijing's psychological warfare apparatus have spewed forth a series of nonsensical and distorted contentions regarding the important proposals advanced by the three Indochinese foreign ministers to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Beijing and its followers in Bangkok have clamorously urged the ASEAN countries not to fall into Vietnam's trap and not to seek a rapprochement with Vietnam. Following these deceitful contentions, they have implored people to pay attention to and support a deformed new-born baby -- the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea that they formed -- which is being scorned by the general public.

The resentment felt by Beijing and the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles is understandable because the important initiatives of the three Indochinese countries are receiving the welcome, sympathy and support of broad segments of the general public. They are resounding throughout the world. No one is surprised by Beijing's panic. The more persuasive the peaceful proposals full of good will put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the more impotent will be the farce of the Khmer coalition government, to which nobody except its creator wants to pay attention.

This is the very reason Beijing and Bangkok have sought to distort the correct stand and good will of the three Indochinese countries while trying to beautify the phantom government of Democratic Kampuchea. They have ballyhooed Sihanouk's return to a certain sector of Kampuchea and his visits to an area controlled by the Son Sann clique and a hideout of the Pol Pot remnants. Everyone knows that these areas are actually bases on Thai territory. Their hue and cry about Sihanouk's proclamation to establish a loose coalition government is designed to deceive public opinion and divert world public attention from the important proposals of the three Indochinese countries.

Beijing and the Bangkok reactionaries thought that by drumming and trumpeting around the corpse of the coalition government of the reactionary Khmers they could mislead the general public into believing that these bandits control some land, population and forces and that they have reached an agreement with one another. Unfortunately, however, the louder and more boastful their claim and the more strenuous their attempt to distort truth, the more nakedly they will expose their weak battle position and predicament.

The general public fully understands that the Indochinese proposals derive not only from their just cause and good-willed and unswerving attitude but also from their firm and strong revolutionary struggle position, which no reactionary force can destroy. To sum up, one can only conclude that Beijing has nursed a grudge against the new proposals of the three Indochinese countries because it fears their just cause, truth and the real possibility of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Its ambition and dark designs will then be frustrated.

Beijing's expansionistic face is not unfamiliar to the peoples of Southeast Asia. Its beguiling words certainly cannot attract anyone except those who have sold their souls to the devil.

NHAN DAN DISCUSSES PRC'S 'WAR OF SABOTAGE'

BK140438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 14 July editorial: "Resolved To Defeat the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Sabotage"]

[Text] The Chinese leadership is frantically carrying out its policy of big nation expansionism and hegemonism.

China is nurturing schemes to commit aggression against and subjugate Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and expand its influence to other Southeast Asian countries. The Chinese leaders have closely colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to conduct a multifaceted war of sabotage against the Vietnamese people in order to fulfill their strategic dreams.

The war of sabotage is part of the Chinese leadership's global counterrevolutionary strategy. It is an unjust, perfidious, cruel and protracted war which is becoming decisive. In waging this war, the enemy has attempted to undermine us in all domains, from many directions, in various forms and in many key areas. They have spared no efforts in using every sinister trick to weaken our country. Their war of sabotage includes activities to undermine our economy and espionage and psychological and ideological warfare activities. They have escalated military activities in our northern border areas, accelerated espionage, reconnaissance and commando activities to collect intelligence, intruded into our territory to sow division between the people and the party, and contacted and set up reactionary forces on our soil in order to stir up rebellion.

They have persistently accelerated psychological warfare activities to undermine our people's spirit, thinking, confidence and revolutionary impetus. They sow division among the people of various nationalities in Vietnam, and slander and criticize the various positions and policies of our party and state. They have also spread lies, and exaggerated difficulties in our economy and our people's daily life while using reactionary and decadent culture to change the attitude of our cadres, youths and people. They are attempting to recruit hoodlums and hooligans to undermine social order and safety.

In the international arena, they are trying to isolate our country, sow division between our country and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and exert pressure to force us to give up our international obligations toward Laos and Kampuchea.

The recent capture of many enemy spies and scouts has exposed their schemes and criminal activities in the multifaceted war of sabotage against our people. This has also exposed the cruel designs of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. It reminds us to consistently heighten our vigilance to cope with the enemy's schemes and tactics and has helped us to clearly see the enemy's reactionary nature.

The resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress urged us to concentrate the efforts of our party, the armed forces and the people on striving to defeat absolutely the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage so as to ensure that our country is always ready and able to defeat the enemy under any circumstances.

This is a strategic task of our entire party, armed forces and people that closely involves the daily life of every family and citizen. Only when the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is defeated can we build our economy in safety and be able to effectively develop production and increase our economic and military strength.

Maintaining political security, social order and safety is to contribute to defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Various echelons of party committees, administrations and mass organizations must formulate concrete and effective plans to oppose the enemy's war of sabotage in order to firmly protect our military, economic, political, cultural, educational public health and diplomatic activities in the society.

Developing the combined strength of all sectors and echelons of the entire party, armed forces and people is an urgent requirement in the struggle against the enemy. We must consistently and firmly build the people's armed forces and public security forces and turn them into sharp instruments of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Placing confidence in the party leadership and consistently enhancing our revolutionary vigilance, we are determined to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage in order to contribute to fulfilling the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON MILITARY SERVICE LAW

BK081538 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 7 July editorial: "Scrupulously Implement the Law on Military Service"]

[Text] Our fifth national party congress pointed out that in the new stage of the revolution, under the party's leadership, our entire people and armed forces must unite as one and strive to carry out the two strategic tasks -- build socialism successfully and remain combat ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. These are the two historical tasks for our people during the period of transition to socialism in compliance with the law that national construction must be carried out along with the defense of the socialist fatherland.

We are now building socialism at a time when we have to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. In addition, we have to be ready to cope with the situation in which the enemy could launch a war of aggression on a large scale.

The constitution -- the basic law of our state -- already provides for the obligation of each citizen to defend the country. The law on military service is a law which has an extremely important effect on national construction and defense. This law stipulates the duty of all citizens and the responsibility of all state organs, mass and social organizations, schools and families in implementing the law on military service. It also stipulates the preparation of youths for induction, active military duty and reassignment to reserve services and other jobs in support of national construction upon completion of their active military duty.

Since it was promulgated, the law on military service has been warmly welcomed by our people and cadres and members of our army and has produced good initial results. Marked progress has been made by almost all localities in the recruitment of troops in the first phase early this year. This task has been carried out most satisfactorily in localities where propaganda and indoctrination work on the military service law was conducted profoundly and extensively, and close coordination was achieved among local military organs, information and propaganda and cultural services, and front and youth and women's union organizations. In localities where the implementation of the military service law was directed personally by the cadres in charge of certain ministries and general departments or by the chairmen of the provincial, district and village people's committees, the registration of youths for military service, the recruitment of troops, and the arrangement for youths to be discharged from military service have been carried out correctly and properly in accordance with law and regulations, and all violations of the military service law have been dealt with promptly and strictly.

All sectors and localities should uphold the sense of responsibility in utilizing good experiences and quickly overcoming shortcomings so that full preparations can be made for better results in troop recruitment in the second phase of this year.

Propaganda and indoctrination on the military service law must be conducted more profoundly and extensively among the people and the youths while registration and physical examination for military service or for military service exemption and draft deferment must be carried out properly, tightly and impartially.

Under the unified leadership and guidance of the party committees and the administration at various levels, all military, public health and public security organs should coordinate with each other in carrying out their work properly and correctly in accordance with principle, policy and law. Meanwhile, the military draft councils at all levels should be streamlined quickly in order to help the people's committees carry out their tasks with good results.

In the days ahead, in addition to the second phase of troop recruitment, it is necessary to arrange more satisfactorily for those to be discharged from military service upon completion of their active duty. Providing jobs for discharged soldiers, especially those residing in various cities and municipalities, is a big problem. All responsible organs should settle this problem quickly so as to help these discharged soldiers stabilize their lives.

The Council of Ministers has stipulated that when selection of candidates for overseas study or work is made, priority will be given to discharged soldiers, especially those with good combat and work records while on active duty and those who have fulfilled their national defense obligations satisfactorily. By carrying out these tasks in a satisfactory, fair and democratic manner, and by promptly detecting and punishing such manifestations as doing things at one's will, paying attention only to personal interests and working without a sense of responsibility, we will be able to boost the soldiers' morale in a practical way. Thus making it possible for them to strive to become outstanding combatants with discipline and to score good achievements in training and productive labor and fight satisfactorily for the defense of their fatherland and fulfillment of their international duty.

Acting in line with the constitution and the law is now a way to struggle in our present society, while scrupulously implementing the law on military service is a very important task with a profound effect on all of society and soldiers on active duty as well as in the rear area and their families.

The readiness of an army, a people and a country to fight constitutes an effective warning to all evil aggressive forces and also creates favorable conditions for our people to be at ease to build socialism and to continue our creative labor throughout the country.

Army Paper's Viewpoint

BK110152 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 8 Jul 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Scrupulously Enforce the Law on Military Service" -- date not given]

[Text] The law on military service is a major law which plays a very important role in the cause of building and defending the fatherland. It also correctly reflects the aspirations and sentiments of the young generation within and outside the army and also of the people of various strata throughout the country.

The law on military service, following its adoption by the National Assembly, has been welcomed enthusiastically by our youths. In the first phase of the military draft in 1982, tens of thousands of youths from various localities and sectors from the north and south, from urban and rural areas and from the mountainous regions to the off-shore islands, set out enthusiastically to enlist in the army in order to fulfill their sacred obligations toward the fatherland. The task of drafting men into the army has achieved remarkable progress, thus helping increase the fighting strength of the army and its combat readiness.

These fine initial results in the implementation of the law on military service prove that this law is just, logical and sensible. They will also serve as a basis and a premise from which we will move forward to shape a permanent and correct pattern of activities to ensure that the armed forces and the country are always ready to frustrate all of the enemy's aggressive plots and actions.

In order to ensure that the law on military service is enforced scrupulously and that youths are sufficiently prepared in all respects for military induction, it is necessary to carry out the tasks of teaching and propagating this law among the people and the youths widely and positively and in various and diversified forms, with close coordination, in order to make everyone realize his duty to defend the fatherland and fully comply with all of the law's stipulations.

We must satisfactorily organize the registration for military service and must see to it that all youths reaching military age are registered. On this basis, we will draw up a precise, fair and reasonable plan for calling up youths for military service. Implementing various systems and policies on troops and their families is instrumental in motivating everyone to comply with the law on military service. The administration, public organs and mass organizations must provide good care for the families of our troops and must, within their capacity, wholeheartedly help them to solve the difficulties of everyday life. With regard to the soldiers, we must always treat them well, giving them good send-offs when they depart and warm welcomes when they return. We must be aware of the difficulties facing those people who are just being released from the army in returning to civilian life. We must seek ways to help find jobs for those youths who are just being released from the army after fulfilling their military service and must create conditions for them to enjoy a stable life. All these are regarded as practical measures for motivating youths to set out to perform their military service enthusiastically.

The responsibility for enforcing the law on military service rests primarily with various party committee echelons, the administration and many public organs, mass organizations, social organizations and schools. In order to carry out the indoctrination task satisfactorily, fully implement all systems and policies on soldiers and precisely apply the law in specific cases, all party committee echelons, the administration and all mass organizations and schools must first study the law and other pertinent documents in order to gain a good understanding of its principles and must, on this basis, define the responsibility for each echelon and sector and map out a plan for scrupulous implementation.

With a tradition of ardent patriotism and with more than 30 years of struggle, our people and youths have been very enthusiastic in carrying out the task of defending the fatherland. To foster this valuable tradition and organize the enforcement of the law on military service in a permanent pattern, all sectors and localities must urgently strengthen responsible organizations, step up political indoctrination, develop the role of various mass organizations and motivate the people of various strata, especially youths, to join the army enthusiastically, strengthen national defense and satisfactorily fulfill their sacred duties of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR RECEIVES SOVIET AWARD

OW101634 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 10 -- Nguyen Huu Mai, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been awarded the "order of friendship among people" for his contributions to further consolidation and development of Vietnamese and Soviet relations.

A ceremony for the presentation of the order took place in the Kremlin palace yesterday. Speaking on the occasion, V.V. Kuznetsov, Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said:

"The close coordination of actions between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the international arena and their unanimous identity of views on major issues of our time, especially regarding the struggle to consolidate peace and promote detente and disarmament, were once again reflected in the most recent meeting in Moscow between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Comrade Le Duan. This is highly significant for the cause of peace and socialism in Asia and elsewhere in the world." Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai expressed his gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for their noble award.

GOVERNMENT 'DEPLORES' U.S. LOS DECISION

BK121317 Hong Kong AFP in English 0447 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 12 (AFP) -- Indonesia deplored the U.S. decision not to sign the Law of the Sea Treaty which has been endorsed by 130 countries, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. The United States should have taken into consideration the interest of most countries rather than just its own, he added.

The U.S. move showed that Washington did not appreciate the work of many countries which had struggled for some eight years to secure the signing of the milestone treaty, he said.

Indonesia, one of the 130 signatories, has hailed the treaty saying it will help promote a fair exploitation of sea resources for the benefit of all nations.

PRESS BLASTS AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS ON PLO

BK061711 Hong Kong AFP in English 1626 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 6 (AFP) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi has come under fire in the press here for allegedly calling on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders to commit suicide rather than endure the shame of surrendering to Israeli forces in West Beirut.

"To tell people to 'go to hell' by committing suicide is strange advice coming from the leader of a supposedly Islamic country. We believe the man had better remain silent, if he could not take more courageous steps to help the PLO now trapped in its own liar in west Beirut", the BERITA BUANA (WORLD NEWS) said today.

The DAILY MERDEKA (FREEDOM) said in an editorial that this advice -- the elimination of the PLO -- was what the Israelis really wanted.

"What the Palestinians are struggling for is not just their self-respect, but their very existence, and to this end a revolutionary has no room for small-hearted or desperate decisions. Suicide is not the aim of a revolutionary fighter, but is resorted to only by cowards," it said.

GOVERNMENT PLANS DEFENSE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

BK091332 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 9 (AFP) -- Indonesia, seeking to achieve self-reliance in the field of armaments, is planning to build its own defence industry with possible assistance from the United States.

State Minister for Technology and Research J. Habibie leaves for Washington this week-end for talks with U.S. officials on the possibility of aid for the construction of heavy arms factories and soft terms for defence-related technology, informed sources said.

In view of the cost of military hardware abroad, the need to develop a domestic arms industry was pressing, the sources said. Indonesia has a defence budget of less than \$1 billion for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

While the budget does not apparently run to the purchase of sophisticated guns for the army, the navy has bought a number of new warships, some of which are equipped with French made Exocet guided missiles, and the air force has new F-5E jet fighters from the United States.

Mr Habibie is president director of the Nurtanio aircraft factory which produces light planes and helicopters with engines from the Spanish Casa company.

The army has its own arms industry, Pindad, which makes light weapons such as rifles, submachine guns and ammunition. However at present Indonesia's 350,000 strong army is equipped with largely outdated weapons, unsuited to a modern war.

Indonesia has accordingly sent young military officers to several Western countries including France, West Germany, Holland and the United States to study advanced military technology which it hoped later to adopt.

Though Indonesian leaders deny that the country is under any direct threat, they continue to bolster its defences. The Indonesian Armed Forces have had considerable experience both in the international forum and in quelling armed rebellions at home.

Indonesia contributed to the United Nations peacekeeping force in the Congo and the Middle East and played a major role in wresting Irian Java (former West New Guinea) from the Dutch and East Timor from the Portuguese. Its forces have also crushed dozens of communist and anticommunist revolts at home.

ENVOY TO U.S. TO BE REPLACED AFTER TOUR

BK121315 Hong Kong AFP in English 0408 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 12 (AFP) -- Indonesian Ambassador to the United States D. Ashari will be recalled home at the end of his tour in Washington, a Foreign Ministry official said today.

The Indonesian Government has not officially named Mr Ashari's successor. But Indonesian Ambassador to Thailand Lt. Gen. Hasnan Habib is tipped as a possible candidate for the Washington post.

Meanwhile, the post of U.S. ambassador here has been vacant for eight months since the departure of Edward Masters.

The Indonesian Government has given no reply to the nomination of Morton Abramowitz, the former U.S. envoy to Thailand, as the new American ambassador here amid allegations that Mr. Abramowitz was interfering in Thailand's internal affairs when he was posted there.

MALAYSIAKUALA LUMPUR HAILS PROCLAMATION OF CGDK

BK121135 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the formation of which was declared in Kuala Lumpur last month, has formally been launched inside Kampuchea.

A statement, broadcast by the coalition government's clandestine radio, Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, also disclosed the names of the appointees to the various key positions in a newly formed coalition agreed upon by the inner cabinet of Prince Sihanouk as the president, Mr Khieu Samphan as the vice president and Mr Son Sann as the prime minister.

This coalition government, comprising the three resistance groups, the Moulinaka faction of Prince Sihanouk, the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front of Mr Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge of Mr Khieu Samphan, will not only provide the Kampuchean people with an alternative government, but also a more representative one.

At the same time, it will be more acceptable to the world than the previous Khmer Rouge government of Democratic Kampuchea, though recognized by the United Nations thanks to the efforts of the ASEAN nations, because of its genocidal image.

Clearly, this development is of great concern to the Vietnamese who installed and backed the Heng Samrin regime as a government of Kampuchea under the pretext that it acted in the interest of the Kampuchean people by getting rid of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot. Again, it cannot now hope to legitimize its puppet regime by wresting the UN seat presently occupied by the Khmer Rouge government.

At the forthcoming UN General Assembly in September, more support can be expected for the newly formed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- not only more support for denying that Heng Samrin government the UN seat, but even military and humanitarian aid for the coalition government. The Vietnamese can also expect stronger and more coordinated resistance as well as resistance from the ordinary Kampuchean people.

It is wise for the Vietnamese now to realize that it is time to give up its adventurism in Kampuchea, but nothing short of total withdrawal of its estimated 180,000 to 200,000 troops would be acceptable and not the pulling out of a number of troops and further withdrawal in the near future depending on the security situation and stability at the Kampuchean-Thai border, agreed upon at the sixth conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City last week.

What the security situation and stability at the Kampuchean-Thai border has to do with the troop withdrawal, only Vietnam knows. If there is a security question along the border, it is the presence of Vietnamese troops that has brought it about.

The offer of a partial troop withdrawal is also not a new one. It has been made before and has been rejected. Rather than making the so-called concession, which it knows will not be acceptable, Vietnam should stop thinking about ways to leave Kampuchea and abide by the UN resolution and let the Kampuchean people, who now have a more representative government to choose from, decide their own destiny.

In the name of humanity, it is hoped that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to the five ASEAN capitals later this month will mark the beginning of a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

'NOTHING NEW' SEEN IN SRV WITHDRAWAL OFFER

BK081218 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As was expected, the conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam and Laos and the representative of the puppet Heng Samrin regime of Kampuchea has once again proposed that Vietnam would withdraw a significant number of its troops from Kampuchea if Thailand stops giving aid to the three resistance groups fighting the Vietnamese military occupation.

The ASEAN response to this proposal can be expected to be very much the same as before. In the first place, the Bangkok government has not provided the resistance groups with any military or logistics support. It is providing humanitarian aid and this has included the provision of facilities to Kampuchean refugees for resettlement in third countries, food and medical assistance.

Again, there is nothing new in Vietnam's troop withdrawal proposal -- with the exception that while the early proposal called for a partial withdrawal, the current proposal speaks in terms of a substantial withdrawal. Still the proposal will remain unacceptable, because what is required is the total and unconditional withdrawal of all of Vietnam's military occupation force.

It would be useless to link this withdrawal with any other factor, like the stoppage of alleged Thai military assistance to the Coalition Democratic Kampuchea Government. The Hanoi government should realize by now that nobody has been fooled by Vietnam's act of aggression against the Kampuchean people and nation as well as its attempt to whitewash its military occupation of that country.

Another familiar proposal that has been resurrected once again is the setting up of a safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border to be patrolled by Thai troops on the Thai side of the border and Kampuchean troops on the other side. This proposal has been rejected earlier on the grounds that it would mean the recognition and acceptance of the Heng Samrin group as the legitimate government of Kampuchea, whereas most nations have withheld such diplomatic recognition because the current faction in Phnom Penh is the creation of Hanoi and is totally subservient to it. A recognition of the Heng Samrin group would be tantamount to the imposition of a foreign government on the Kampucheans.

The Vietnamese safety zone proposal this time has the added dimension of UN troops patrolling the zone and the UN would only be allowed to do that if it withdraws its recognition and seat from the Coalition Democratic Kampuchea Government. This attempt that linking two disparate issues is indicative of the illusions which dominate Vietnamese thinking on Kampuchea.

The UN recognition of the Coalition Democratic Kampuchea Government as a sole and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and nation was expressed through a General Assembly vote and the large majority of the sovereign members have rejected the Vietnam-imposed government in Phnom Penh. This position will remain, irrespective of what happens at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The one positive outcome of the meeting at Ho Chi Minh City was the proposal to hold an international conference on Kampuchea that would include the ASEAN governments and the permanent members of the Security Council. If it is Vietnam's intention that this meeting will discuss the formation of a truly Kampuchean government, the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and guarantees that will ensure and safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of that nation, then the proposal to hold the international conference would surely be given the favorable response it deserved.

MRS MARCOS' SOVIET TRIP YIELDS AGREEMENTS

HK100022 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The first lady has wound up her visit to the Soviet Union with concrete agreements in diverse fields. The areas covered included technology, food production, news and information, economy and culture. Winding up her trip, the first lady called her visit very successful.

Among the things concluded yesterday was an agreement that calls for joint economic efforts in producing cement, prefabricated housing units, and oil. The cement plant, which will be set up by the Soviets, will have a production capacity of 1 million metric tons, using the coal-fired dry process. The agreement was signed for the Philippines by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin.

Also yesterday, the first lady accepted a sister city relationship between metro Manila and Moscow. The agreement was reached during a 1 and 1/2 hour meeting with Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promsylov. During the meeting the first lady was briefed on the numerous ongoing projects in the Soviet capital. Mrs Marcos praised what she called effective and efficient delivery of basic services in Moscow, particularly power and water. She said she welcomed the chance to learn more from Moscow's experience under the proposed sister city relationship.

30 COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED IN BAYOMBONG

HK090022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Camp Crame has reported the arrest of 30 top personalities of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CCP] in Bayombong, Nueva Viscaya. The arrests were made July 5 while the dissidents were meeting in an underground house. The report said the suspects, including four of the combat support element of the New People's Army, the CCP's military arm, surrendered peacefully. Recovered from the suspects were firearms and bullets, 18,000 pesos in cash, medicines and subversive documents.

CABINET REVIEWS GOVERNMENT POPULATION PLANS

HK140038 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The cabinet yesterday started reviewing the government's population planning policy and discussed the final draft of a physical planning scheme submitted by the National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA]. Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the NEDA paper and the review of the policies on population would be two of the primary factors in a medium-term development plan that includes the reduction in the present growth rate from 2.4 percent to 2 percent by 1987. The physical planning aspect in its overall development strategy involves pinpointing land resources for the projected increase in population. Mr Virata said that the cabinet will invite experts from the commission on population and the University of the Philippines Population Institute to help in the review.

At the same time the cabinet discussed the report and recommendations of the POPCOM, the agency charged with disseminating information on family planning. It recommended that in order to achieve the goal set by the cabinet, the government must, among others, strengthen program implementation at all levels, improve contraceptive methods, forge linkages with government programs serving barangays, enact supportive legislation, and harmonize all government policies and programs.

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